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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with Madame Marieme Daddah

Madame Marieme Daddah, Wife of President of Mauritania, Visits DPRK

On the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, Madame Marieme Daddah, wife of the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and her entourage arrived in Pyongyang on October 14 by special plane for a visit to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae met the guests at the airport.

The entourage of Madame Marieme Daddah consists of Sidi Bouna, wife of the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Soviet Union; Mohamed Ould Sidi Ali, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to our country; Sidaty Ould Cheikh Taleb Bouya, Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Presidential Palace; and others.

Hundreds of thousands of working people in the city turned out to the airport and streets to give a rousing welcome to the friendship mission of the Mauritanian people.

The airport was colourfully decorated in welcome of the guests.

Put in place of honour at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Floating high in the azure autumn sky were big balloons with ribbon streamers bearing the words "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah!" and national flags of Korea and Mauritania. The national flags of the two countries were fluttering on the flag poles.

The crowds were carrying streamers reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" "Long live His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania!" "Warm welcome to Madame Marieme Daddah, wife of the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and her entourage!" "Long live friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Mauritanian people!" "Firm support to the just cause of the Mauritanian people!" "Long live friendship and solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples!"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae came out to the airport before the arrival of the guests.

Present at the airport were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Li Gun Mo, Chong Jun Gi and Ho Dam; wife of Comrade Kim Il, wife of Comrade Ho Dam; Ho Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ministers of the Administration Council; Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and other leading functionaries of working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and leading workers of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Also present at the airport were Mohamed Ould Sidi Ali, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to our country, and foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives.

At 11:30 the special plane carrying the guests slowly touched down.

The crowds burst into cheers and waved high flags of Korea and Mauritania and bunches of flowers, warmly welcoming Madame Marieme Daddah and her entourage, the friendship mission of the Mauritanian people who are making continued advance in the building of a new life, courageously frustrating the subversive machinations of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries and positively support the righteous struggle of our people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Madame Marieme Daddah and her entourage alighted from the plane to the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife

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A Meeting of Active Commanding Officers and Political Instructors of KPA Held, Attended by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Honoured with the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, a meeting of active commanding officers and political instructors of the Korean People's Army was held in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

Put up in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, who always leads our people and People's Army along the road of victory and glory.

On its background was the model of Mt. Paekdu-san, symbolizing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and People's Army established by the leader, and spread there was the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland born of their roots, and the cap-insignia of the Korean People's Army with a radiant five-point star.

The meeting was attended by more than 20,000 commanding officers and political instructors of the People's Army who had performed shining feats in the implementation of the Party's military line with an attitude of master toward revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, appeared on the platform.

The entire attendants of the meeting enthusiastically welcomed him with stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause shaking the meeting hall.

Amid the prolonged cheers of *manse* (hurrah) women officers of the three services presented to him a basket of fragrant flowers imbued with the sentiments of infinite adoration of the attendants and the entire officers and men of the People's Army.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Choe Hyon, O Jin U and Kim Dong Gyu; and other Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, Vice-Ministers of People's Armed Forces and model commanding officers and political instructors.

General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report entitled: "On Building All the Units into One-Beats-a-Hundred, One-Beats-a-Thousand, Revolutionary Ranks by Firmly Arming Them with the Great Revolutionary Ideas of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Thoroughly Implementing the Party's Military Line."

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, gave programmatic teachings that will serve as a guiding principle in perfecting the combat preparedness of the People's Army, greatly increasing its battle capabilities and further strengthening into one-beats-a-hundred, one-beats-a-thousand, revolutionary armed forces.

Many commanding officers and political instructors took the floor at the meeting.

The speakers unanimously stressed that with the thoroughgoing implementation of the line put forward by the leader on training the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing the whole army the People's Army has been strengthened and developed into one-beats-a-hundred, one-beats-a-thousand, modern revolutionary armed forces capable of defeating any formidable enemy with the *Juche*-based tactics suited to the conditions of our country.

They said they will heighten revolutionary vigilance against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the south Korean puppet clique, who are intent on their preparations for a new war of aggression, leading the situation of the country to an utmost pitch behind the curtain of dialogue, and will always be ready and alert.

The speakers declared that the hearts of the officers and men of the People's Army are aflame with furious revolutionary ardor to remain infinitely loyal to the leader with singlehearted devotion and chase out the U.S. imperialists and reunify the country within the present generation without fail under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They unanimously extended highest honour and deepest thanks, representing the infinite adoration and allegiance of the entire officers and men of the three services, to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander of the People's Army, who leads the army along a straight road of victory and shows infinitely warm love and solicitude for its officers and men.

The speakers laid stress in one voice on the wise leadership and lofty virtues of the great leader who founded the ever-victorious self-defensive military idea and put forward an original line and military policy based on it, brightly lighting the path to be followed by the People's Army, and has vigorously led its officers and men to the implementation of the Party's military line and thus reared our People's Army into a cadre army thoroughly prepared politically, ideologically, and militarily, into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary forces capable of wiping out any enemy at one stroke.

They touched upon the fact that the leader, fully appreciating with his genius the position of the People's Army and its role in the strengthening and expansion of the revolutionary armed forces, not only propounded an original idea and line on strengthening the People's Army, but has given constant and meticulous guidance and utmost solicitude to it ever since its founding. With deep reverence they reported to the leader the shining successes scored by their units in the struggle for discharging the military tasks assigned them by the Party.

As pointed out in the speeches, the units have armed the soldiers with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the leader and strengthened education in the Party policy and in the revolutionary traditions among them, with the result that the army is pervaded with the monolithic ideology of the Party and all the armymen have been firmly prepared as his guard detachment and death-defying corps to singleheartedly devote their all to the struggle for the Party and revolution and remain loyal to the leader for ever.

All the soldiers bitterly hate the class enemies and ardently love the most superior socialist system of our country established by the leader and their hearts burn with the revolutionary determination to defend it at the cost of their lives, the speakers declared.

They spoke with pride of the successes made in the military and technical preparations of the People's Army through the implementation of the line of training the army into a cadre army and modernizing the whole army advanced by the leader.

The speakers said that the system of the Party work has been firmly established in the army, the leading role of the Party organizations raised and great improvements have been made in the style and method of work of the commanding officers and the unity and cohesion based on the ideological system of *Juche* further strengthened and the revolutionary comradeship is displayed to a high degree.

They denounced the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the south Korean fascist gang, for their scheme to start a new war and evinced unshakable determination to effect a new innovation in the combat readiness and the boosting of battle capabilities of the People's Army in conformity with the demand of the obtaining situation.

They laid stress on firmly building the companies into loyal contingents infinitely faithful to the Party and the leader and further strengthening their combat readiness and battle capacity by energetically carrying on three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, holding aloft the programmatic teachings of the leader that the companies, the basic combat unit and cell of the army, must be strengthened if the People's Army is to be strengthened.

They said that by giving definite priority, above all, to the ideological revolution, they will firmly arm the Party members and soldiers with the immortal, great *Juche* idea of the leader so that they may have firm confidence, knowing no other idea than the *Juche* idea, the monolithic ideology of our Party, and will powerfully accelerate the revolutionization and working-classization of the companies through strengthened ideological education and organizational life of the Party and the League of Socialist Working Youth.

They said that they will intensify military and physical training to have unbending idea and will and strong physical strength for carrying their combat tasks to fulfilment by courageously breaking through whatever difficulties, not yielding to them, and will raise their level of military technique and constantly perfect the *Juche*-based tactics suited to the conditions of our country.

Expressing their infinite emotion and excitement for attending the meeting honoured with the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire commanding officers and political instructors firmly resolved to live up with loyalty to the profound trust and solicitude of the fatherly leader by brilliantly carrying into effect to the last the programmatic teachings given by him at the meeting, and thereby making the units pervaded with the monolithic ideological system of the Party and more firmly preparing all the armymen politically and ideologically, physically and militarily and better building up the units into red contingents infinitely faithful to the Party and the leader.

The meeting powerfully demonstrated the invincible might of our people and People's Army united as firm as a rock around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, on the basis of the ideological system of *Juche* and each man prepared to match a hundred foes, nay, a thousand foes, and clearly showed the unshakable determination of our people and the officers and men of the People's Army to sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, for good and all, if the scoundrels venture a reckless war gamble, persistently refusing to accept our Party's line of independent and peaceful reunification, and to accomplish the cause of national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the commanding officers and political instructors of the People's Army who attended the meeting.

Immortal Classics of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Foreign Countries

Recently the People's Publishing House in China published in Chinese version the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

This pamphlet carries on its opening page a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

And printed on the next pages are the coloured pictures of national emblem and national flag of the DPRK.

His work "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" was brought out in Arabic by the Alasria Publishing House of Kuwait, in Danish by the Denmark-Korea Friendship Association. It was also published in Dahomey.

The Denmark-Korea Friendship Association put out in Danish version his work "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory".

The Progress Publishing House of Pakistan issued in Urdu his works "On the Immediate Tasks of the People's Power in Socialist Construction" and "On Some Immediate Tasks of the City and County People's Committees".

The National Printing House of Tanzania published in Swahilian version his works "How to Develop State Industry and How to Manage the Enterprises?", "The Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Is the Basis of Our Victory" and "Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper the New York Times".

His two writings "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" and "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel to Meet the New Requirements of Socialist Construction" were put out in Nepalese version by the Chamender Publishing House and Singha Publishing House of Nepal.

Finnish version of his work "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia" was published by the Sanantie Publishing House of Finland in book form.

His writings "On the Victory of Socialist Agricultural Co-operativization and the Future Development of Agriculture in Our Country" and "Let Us Radically Improve the People's Living Standards by Strengthening the Role of the County and Further Developing Local Industry and Agriculture" were also published in Hindi version by the India-Korea Friendship Association.

All these pamphlets carry portraits of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to the Party and government leaders of the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 85th birthday, and a message from Juvenal Habyalimana, replying to his message of greetings sent on the latter's assumption of office as President of the Republic of Ruanda.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, sent a message to Idi Amin Dada, President of the Republic of Uganda, greeting the 11th anniversary of the independence of Uganda.

✦ President Kim Il Sung and Premier Kim Il received a message of greetings from Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the CC of the Lao Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings on the 25th birthday of the DPRK from the leaders of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Arab Republic of Yemen, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Zambia, the Republic of Zaire, the State of Malta, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Togo, the Republic of Dahomey, the State of Kuwait, Shahanshah of Iran, the Republic of Chad, Malaysia, the Republic of Argentina, the Republic of Finland, the Republic of the Maldive Islands, the Republic of Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of India and the Republic of Singapore.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK CC and President of the DPRK, received messages greeting the 25th founding anniversary of the DPRK from the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, the Central Committee Bureau (internal) of the Communist

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People of Changsong County Make Fresh Innovations, Upholding the Leader's Teaching

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today those who starved and shivered in the cold with neither shelter nor food in the past not only live in tile-roofed houses and eat their fill but want better foods and articles of daily use and more cultural materials.

Who should satisfy such great demands of the people? None other than the county Party committee, the county people's committee and the county agricultural co-operative management committee, because it is precisely the county that explains and brings home the Party lines and policies to the masses and directly organizes their implementation."

Faithful to the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people of Changsong county have already made a good model for the development of the local economy and the improvement of the living standard.

Under the guidance of the county Party committee the Party organizations, administrative and economic organs, all cadres and Party members have worked hard to make the population better off. They have raised their local industry to a higher level and increased production.

The Changsong people see to it that the compound and surroundings of the local industry factories under the warm care of the fatherly leader are kept as clean as parks and their inside as beautiful as palaces. They have lifted the level of mechanization and automation of the factories. They turn out handy, durable and attractive spoons, floor paper, notebooks and others with the attitude befitting the master toward revolution and in the way the Changsong people work.

The notebooks produced by the paper mill are enough to meet the demands of the school pupils in the county.

The local industry of Changsong county will fulfil the first four year assignment of the Six-Year Plan in October this year. The workers of the local industry factories there are now dashing ahead in high spirits with the firm resolve to carry out their Six-Year Plan by the end of 1974 two years ahead of schedule.

Especially, they have had a good harvest this year. As they directed much effort to the cultivation of maize, they could gather a rich maize harvest, 1.1 tons more than last year per *chongbo*, and carry out the county's grain production plan for this year at 116 per cent.

The famous Changsong red pepper also grew very well. They harvested red pepper more than last year, an increase of 900 kilogrammes per *chongbo*. Most of the workteams picked 3-4 tons per *chongbo*.

Big advance has also been made in livestock breeding.

This year each farming team in the county produced 3.54 tons of meat on the average and each farm house 100 kilogrammes. Workteams in Okpo and Kumya villages produced 6 tons of meat on the average.

Thanks to the rapid growth of local industry and farm production, the living standard of the county people has also risen markedly.

Recently the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has acquainted himself with the work of the county and spoke highly of the success scored by this county.

Faithful to the leader's teaching, Changsong county is in the van of the whole country in raising the role of the county, building up the economic life of the county assiduously and further improving the people's living.

Li Chan Sun

Speech of Comrade Kim Song Ae

at Banquet

Esteemed Madame Marieme Daddah,

Esteemed, distinguished guests from Mauritania,

Dear comrades and friends,

First of all, I am authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to warmly welcome, in the name of the entire Korean people and women, Madame Marieme Daddah, wife of His Excellency esteemed Mauritanian President, a prominent public figure and our intimate friend, and other guests from Mauritania, who have come to pay a friendship visit to our country.

Today our people have received with great pleasure the distinguished guests of Mauritania who have come to our country from far-off Africa, carrying with them warm feelings of friendship towards our people and women.

The working women and people in our capital have accorded you such an enthusiastic welcome and such a happy reception. This glaringly shows how much they respect and love His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah and Madame Marieme Daddah and how highly they value the relations of true, fraternal friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries.

The friendly relations forged between our two countries in the anti-imperialist common struggle have been further expanded and developed in all fields since the visit of His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah to our country in 1967.

We regard the present visit to our country by Madame Marieme Daddah as a manifestation of deep trust in us, as an expression of support and solidarity for our revolutionary cause, which touches us deeply.

The peoples and women of our two countries are far apart from each other geographically, but they are closely interlinked with bonds of intimate friendship because they stand on the same front for the common cause.

Under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah, their outstanding leader, the industrious and valiant Mauritanian people and women have launched a vigorous struggle to consolidate national independence and build national economy and national culture under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, breaking through various obstacles and difficulties on the way of advance, and already achieved great successes.

The aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule are being gradually eliminated; the appearance of Mauritania is changing anew with each passing day and the Mauritanian women and people are leading a proud life as full-fledged masters of the country.

The Mauritanian Government is following a non-aligned, peace-loving foreign policy and its international prestige is growing constantly.

The achievements made by the Mauritanian people in the construction of a new society are associated with the energetic and dedicated efforts of Madame Marieme Daddah devoting her all to the cause for social emancipation of the Mauritanian women and progress and civilization of the country.

We highly appreciate the priceless exploits performed by Madame Marieme Daddah for the Mauritanian women and people and pay our high tribute to her.

I also take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Mauritanian Government, people and women fresh, great successes in their just struggle to build a new prosperous Mauritania and achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

On October 6 last the Zionists again committed a large-scale armed invasion of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people and women resolutely denounce this act of aggression as a grave challenge to all the Arab peoples and the world peace-loving peoples and express firm solidarity with the Egyptian, Syrian and all other Arab peoples in their just struggle to repulse the Israeli aggressors and defend territorial integrity and national dignity.

Esteemed, distinguished guests from Mauritania!

Through your current visit to our country you will personally see the brilliant successes made by our people and women in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by embodying his great *Juche* idea, as well as their happy life under the advanced socialist system and the pictures of their struggle.

Our women, who were maltreated and forsaken in the past, are today taking an active part in state and social life with equal social status and rights with men, powerfully turning one wheel of a two-wheeled cart of revolution; they are waging a vigorous struggle to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

To reunify the divided country at the earliest possible date is the most urgent desire of our people and the supreme task of the nation.

At present the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are viciously scheming to fabricate "two Koreas" so as to freeze the division of Korea for ever, acting against the unanimous will of our nation.

These days the south Korean people and student youths are waging a large-scale, dynamic struggle against the nation-splitting machinations and the fascist, terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for freedom, democracy and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

With no manoeuvrings can the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities block the just struggle of the south Korean people.

The United States should discontinue its aggression against our country and its interference in her internal affairs, withdraw its aggressive troops under the UN cover from south Korea at the earliest possible date and have the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" dissolved.

Upholding the five-point programme of national reunification elaborated by the leader, the entire Korean people in the north and the south will surely repulse the interference of outside forces and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by waging a stauncher struggle with a powerful international support and encouragement of all the peace-loving peoples across the world.

The Mauritanian Government and people render positive support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Especially His Excellency esteemed President Moktar Ould Daddah pays particularly deep attention to our affairs, always regarding them as his own and helps our people's cause with all sincerity, working actively in various ways.

Allow us to take this opportunity to express our deep thanks to His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Mauritanian people and women for giving very precious, inspiring support to our people.

Dear comrades and friends,

Today the international situation as a whole is developing more and more in favour of the peoples fighting for justice in spite of all sorts of desperate manoeuvrings by the moribund forces of imperialism and reaction.

The U.S. imperialists are persistently clinging to the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres in the Near and Middle East, Indochina and all other parts of the world but they will be unable to escape a shameful defeat.

We extend full support to the righteous struggle of the Cambodian people determined to fight resolutely till they defeat the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Lon Nol clique and completely liberate the territory of the country, congratulate the Vietnamese and Lao peoples on their successes made in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and express firm solidarity for their struggle at the new stage.

Our people will, in the future, too, dynamically fight on against imperialism and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, in unity with the people of socialist countries, in unity with the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and in unity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world, upholding the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

We Korean people feel proud to have such faithful friends as the Mauritanian people in Africa.

We are convinced that the current visit of Madame Marieme Daddah to our country will make a new, great contribution to further deepening mutual understanding between us and strengthening and developing all the more the relations of friendship and cooperation between the women and peoples of our two countries.

I wish all our guests to spend joyful and fruitful days as at home during your stay in our country and achieve fine successes in your current visit, and propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and women of Korea and Mauritania,

to the health of His Excellency esteemed President Moktar Ould Daddah,

to the health of Madame Marieme Daddah,

to the health of the distinguished guests from Mauritania,

to the health of diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of Madame Marieme Daddah

at Banquet

Your Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung,

Respected Madame Kim Song Ae,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

It gives me particular pleasure to express my sincerest and deepest thanks to you on behalf of the members of the delegation accompanying me and myself.

The welcome accorded me by the Korean people from the moment I had the privilege of setting foot on the soil of your country will always remain in my memory.

The enthusiasm and fraternal friendship which I could read on the faces of the valiant Korean women and men are a most striking proof of the powerful solidarity uniting our two peoples.

The kindest speech Madame has just made for our people and their Head President Maitre Moktar Ould Daddah and myself touched my heart. Back to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, I will convey your words overflowing with friendship and solidarity to my brothers and sisters of Mauritania.

Allow me to convey on behalf of Maitre Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Republic and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, the brotherly greetings of the Mauritanian people to the Korean people.

Our people express deep admiration for the Korean people who under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are daily winning fresh victory in the struggle against imperialism, the common enemy of all peoples who love freedom and independence, and for the attainment of the reunification of the Korean nation, their supreme task, and the building of prospering economy.

In fact, the Korean people have already evoked the admiration of many countries of the world.

The courage and perseverance of the Korean people are an admirable model for the Mauritanian people who under the sagacious leadership of President Moktar Ould Daddah, their Head, have waged since 1960 a vigorous struggle against the rapacity of external forces in all domains and for national unity and economic independence, effective control of their natural resources and repersonalisation of national culture based on the rehabilitation of the Arab language, the veritable core of the demand of independence and national dignity.

The struggle waged by the valiant Mauritanian people behind their guide Maitre Moktar Ould Daddah and under the leadership of the Mauritanian People's Party, the only Party of the Mauritanian people, will enable them to become a people as happy and prosperous as peoples of other countries of the world in the most brief period.

Under the leadership of the great Party of our country our Mauritanian nation is prospering and our women are playing and will play a great role.

Our women strive to be more capable of promoting more sound family and equal society based on our labour and Arab and Islamic values and open to the world of science and technology.

The Mauritanian women are well aware of the eminent role played and being played continuously by the Korean women for the liberty of their people and reunification of their country under the constant solicitude of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and Madame Kim Song Ae.

The Mauritanian people are also not ignorant of the determination of the Korean youth in the building of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We Mauritanian people also give preponderant place to the youth, the hope of all our efforts.

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung,

Madame Kim Song Ae,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

We in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania attach particular importance to the tireless efforts bent by the Korean people for achieving the reunification of your country, a demand of geography and history, under the leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

I would like to take this opportunity to solemnly affirm the firm support of the Mauritanian people and Party and Government to the five-point programme of national reunification presented by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973 concerning the removal of the confrontation between the north and the south, achievement of north-south collaboration, creation of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, etc.

This noble cause for national reunification constitutes our own cause.

The attainment of this noble objective of the Korean people will signify victory for the entire Mauritanian people.

The common struggle of the peoples of our two countries against imperialism and neo-colonialism is taking concrete shape with the firm support of our peoples and our Governments to the Palestinian and Arab cause.

At this very moment the Syrian and Egyptian armies are fighting the aggressor army of the Zionists.

We reiterate our intention to render all aid, political, material and diplomatic, to our brothers Egyptians and Syrians, notably Palestinians who need it at this ordeal in which the Zionist imperialists did not hesitate to expel Palestinian people from the Palestinian land and commit new aggressive acts against the independence and freedom and dignity of the Arab people, notably since 1967.

Africa still pays a big tribute to colonialism and racism.

We should like to take this occasion to manifest once again our firm support to the peoples of the African continent—the African people struggling against Portugal, the spokesman of world colonialism, the peoples of Angola and Mozambique suffering humiliation under the shameful system of the apartheid, the people in the occupied part of the young Republic of Guinea-Bissau, peoples of South Africa and Namibia and Zimbabwe.

We, standing by the side of the people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, follow with special attention the victories won by the progressive people in Southeast Asia, notably in Indochina.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is proud to be the first among the African states to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people,

Madame Kim Song Ae,

Since the visit of President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Moktar Ould Daddah to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in October 1967 at the invitation of his brother and friend His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the bilateral relations between our two countries, which had already been very cordial, have been reinforced considerably.

Presidents Kim Il Sung and Moktar Ould Daddah have since become more intimate with each other and the grand friendship full of reciprocal deep esteem linking them constitutes a permanent basis of further consolidating the cooperation between Mauritania and Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has thus provided our country with the richest experiences gained in the struggle for national independence, in the domains of economy and culture and art.

I am happy to express on behalf of the entire Mauritanian people and myself our gratitude to the Korean people for their important participation in the nation's diverse efforts for socio-economic development.

Expressing the hope that this cooperation will continue and strengthen for the wellbeing of our two peoples, I would like to propose a glass to the friendship between the peoples and women of our two countries, to the health of His Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung and respected Madame Kim Song Ae and to the health of diplomatic envoys and their wives and friends present here.

(Continued from Page 1)

Comrade Kim Song Ae warmly shook hands with Madame Marieme Daddah.

Madame Marieme Daddah and her entourage exchanged greetings with cadres of our country and foreign diplomatic envoys present at the airport.

Little girls presented fragrant flowers of friendship to Madame Marieme Daddah and her entourage.

The guests were accompanied from Moscow by Kim Sung Hyok, DPRK Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and his wife; Kang Gwan Son, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union; and Han Yong Jo, Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry.

A ceremony was held at the airport in welcome of Madame Marieme Daddah.

The national anthem of Mauritania and the Patriotic Song of our country were played.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, Madame Marieme Daddah reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Together with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, Madame Marieme Daddah passed in front of the crowds, waving to them in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome, got into a car and headed for the city.

Hundreds of thousands of people in Pyongyang gave warm welcome to the guests along the 6-km route.

* * *

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae arranged a grand banquet on the evening of October 14 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of Madame Marieme Daddah.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae in company with Madame Marieme Daddah and her entourage entered the banquet hall, the entire attendants warmly welcomed the guests with thunderous applause.

The national anthem of Mauritania and the Patriotic Song of our country were played.

Comrade Kim Song Ae and Madame Marieme Daddah made speeches at the banquet.

A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

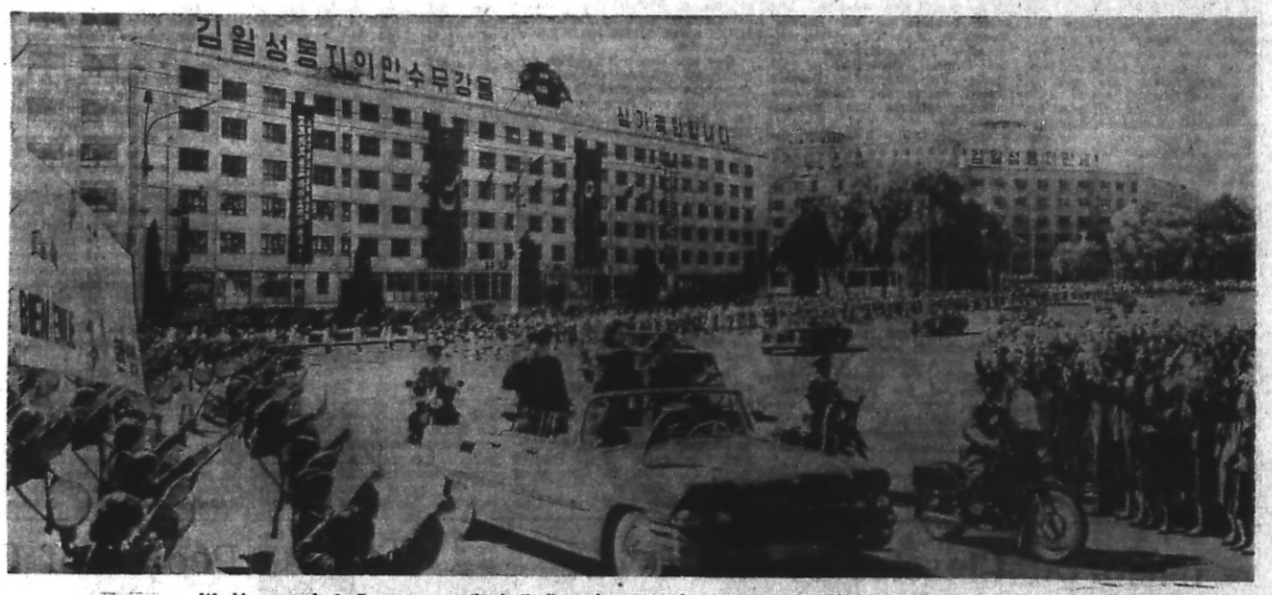
The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

* *

Madame Marieme Daddah paid a courtesy call on the afternoon of October 14 on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae paid a return call on the morning of October 15 on Madame Marieme Daddah.

At the calls the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae had conversations with Madame Marieme Daddah in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.



Working people in Pyongyang enthusiastically welcome Madame Marieme Daddah and her entourage

(Continued from Page 1)

Party of Greece, the Chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, the Chairman of the CC of the Finnish Communist Party, the CC of the Communist Party of Portugal, the Political Bureau of the CC of the Syrian Communist Party, the Chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, the Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, the General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, the General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Islands, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the CC of the Popular Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine, and the Central Executive Committee of the Central Command of the Popular Front for Liberation of Oman and Arabs Gulf.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, also received messages of greetings from the Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organization of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Secretariat of the World Peace Council, the Secretary General of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the President of the International Union of Students, the Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization and the Secretary General of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received messages of greetings from the central committees or the leaders of the following Parties on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the DPRK: The Chilean Communist Party, the Communist Party of Ecuador, the Communist Party of Luxemburg, the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, the British Communist Party, the Israeli Communist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Socialist Popular Party of Norway.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message to the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party denouncing the atrocities of the reactionary military hooligans of Chile who arrested Comrade Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the CCP, and brought him before the military tribunal, and expressing solidarity with the Chilean Communist Party and people in their struggle.

State Structure Laid Down in DPRK
Socialist Constitution and Its Superiority

The new State structure stipulated in the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK drawn up by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a unique and most superior socialist State structure that correctly reflects the requirements governing the building of a socialist State and the actual conditions of revolutionary development in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea contains new provisions concerning the composition and functions of the State organs, and the principles of their activity to suit the actual conditions of the revolutionary development." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 41.)

The newly adopted Socialist Constitution gives a new definition of the composition and functions of the State organs and the principles of their activity, correctly reflecting the objective condition of revolutionary development in our country. This renders it possible to further strengthen our worker-peasant revolutionary power, enhance the role of all the State organs, further consolidate and develop our State and social system and lend a stronger impetus to the building of socialism and communism.

The State bodies instituted under the new Constitution are classified into power organs, administrative organs and judicial and procuratorial organs according to their functions and role.

As for the structure of power bodies there are the Supreme People's Assembly, the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central People's Committee and local People's Assemblies and People's Committees at all levels, and the administrative bodies consist of the Administration Council and local Administrative Committees at all levels. The judicial and procuratorial organs are composed of courts and procurator's offices at all levels.

All these State bodies form a unified system based on the structure of power organs centering on the President of the DPRK who represents State power and the Central People's Committee, which is the highest leadership organ of State power.

The sovereignty of our country rests with the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, and the people exercise power through power organs composed of representatives elected on the most democratic principle of elections.

All the other State bodies are organized by power organs and granted appropriate duties and rights by the latter and the former are responsible to the latter for their activities.

This State structure bespeaks that all State bodies are genuine people's revolutionary power organs which assume a thoroughly popular character and which protect the interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals and fight for the freedom and happiness of the people and that they all serve the same, common goal, i.e., to put into practice the great revolutionary ideas of the leader and the Party's policies and lines, their embodiment.

The State bodies of our Republic instituted under the Socialist Constitution are divided into the central and local State organs according to their sphere of regional jurisdiction.

As regards the structure of power organs and administrative organs, central State bodies are formed with the highest organ of power and the central administrative organs, and local State bodies comprise the local power organs and local administrative organs.

The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of power of the DPRK and the legislative power is exercised exclusively by the SPA.

The SPA is the highest representative organ of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals which is composed of deputies elected on the democratic principle of elections.

The system on the President of the DPRK holds a particularly important place in the system of the highest organ of power provided for in the Socialist Constitution.

The President of the DPRK, as Head of State, directs all State activities and represents State power.

The President of the DPRK, as head of the Central People's Committee, directly guides the Central People's Committee and convenes and presides over meetings of the Administration Council, when necessary. The President of the DPRK is the supreme commander of the entire armed forces of the DPRK and the Chairman of the National Defence Commission and commands all the armed forces of the State. The President of the DPRK promulgates the laws and ordinances of the Supreme People's Assembly, the decrees of the Central People's Committee and the decisions of the SPA Standing Committee, issues orders, exercises the right to grant special pardons, ratifies or abrogates treaties concluded with foreign countries and receives foreign envoys' letters of credence and recall.

The new State structure with the President of the DPRK as Head of State affords a sure guarantee for ensuring the leader's unified leadership more thoroughly in all State affairs and enhancing the functions and role of the Government of the Republic in every way.

The Central People's Committee is the highest leadership organ of State power and its head is the President of the DPRK.

The Administration Council, the central administrative organ, is the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of State power.

The judicial organs instituted under the new Constitution are the Central Court, the Court of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), the People's Court and the Special Court, and the procuratorial organs are the Central Procurator's Office, Procurator's Offices of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and

(Continued on Page 3)

LIBRETTO

The Flower Girl

Revolutionary Opera from the Immortal Classic THE FLOWER GIRL

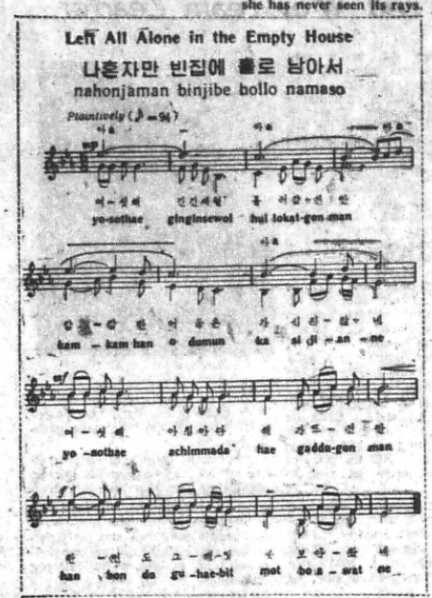
ACT II

SCENE 1

At Ggot Bun's House.
Early Morning Six Years Later.

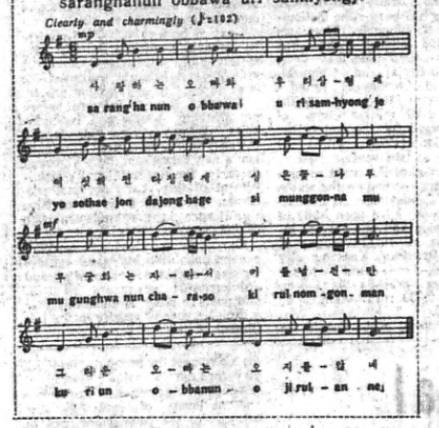
Women's *Pangchang:**
Six long years have passed but she is still in pitch darkness.
The sun rose every morning in those six years but she has never seen its rays.

Left All Alone in the Empty House
나혼자만 빈집에 홀로 남아서
nahonjaman binjibe hollo namaso



Amid *Pangchang* Sun Hui descends into the yard.
Sun Hui:
Mother works at the landlord's house
And sister is on the mountain again today.
Left all alone in the empty house
I feel desolate and hungry.
The villagers on the way to the field go along the hill road, casting sympathetic eyes at Sun Hui.
Sun Hui listens to signs of people approaching. As the people go past her and away, Sun Hui comes back and runs into the *mugunghwa* tree.
Sun Hui: (Touching the leaves of the *mugunghwa*.)
Dear me! The *mugunghwa* has a lot of leaves now.
Wrapped in reminiscence Sun Hui sings.
Sun Hui:
With my beloved brother, my sister and I happily planted this flower tree six years ago.
Women's *Pangchang*:
The *mugunghwa* is taller than I am
But my dear brother has not come.

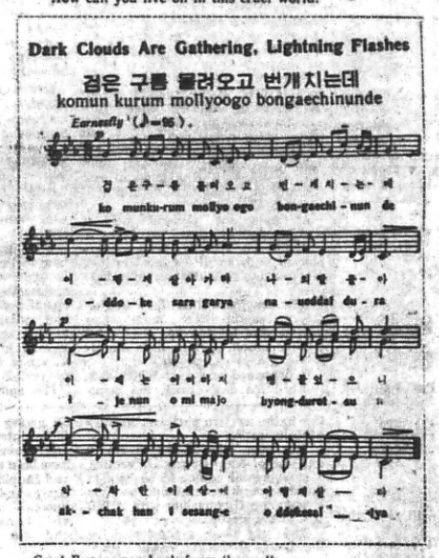
With My Beloved Brother, My Sister and I
사랑하는 오빠와 우리 삼형제
saranghanun obbawa uri samhyongje



Sun Hui measures herself against the *mugunghwa* flower tree.
Ggot Bun comes into the yard, carrying firewood and flowers. She unloads the firewood.
Ggot Bun: Sun Hui!
Sun Hui: Sister!
Ggot Bun looks at the *mugunghwa* tree.
Ggot Bun & Sun Hui:
Longing for our brother dear
We've always tended it with devotion.
Behind iron bars far away
He is thinking of us at home, we are sure.

Sun Hui: Sister, how many years must we wait for him?
After a moment of hesitation, Ggot Bun tells Sun Hui soothingly.
Ggot Bun: He'll be back soon.
Sun Hui: Even when he comes back, I won't be able to see his face.
Ggot Bun embraces her sister, filled with sorrow.
Ggot Bun:
My poor blind sister is living in pitch darkness.
Unable to see mother's face or the flowers, and it tears my heart to shreds.
Sun Hui:
Sister holds me day and night to her bosom.
I wish I could see her face just once.
Ggot Bun & Sun Hui:
Our mother must be having a hard time
Working for the landlord in his mansion.
With tears in her eyes, Ggot Bun hugs Sun Hui and leads her to the porch.
Women's *Pangchang*:
Mother has toiled for six years
And has grown old and fallen ill.
Though she and her children live in the same village
They are not allowed to be in the same house.
Ggot Bun: Sun Hui, my dear, I'm going to sell flowers. Don't go out, stay at home.
Sun Hui: I'll go to mother. Why doesn't she come to me?
Ggot Bun is about to go out, taking the flower-basket to sell flowers, when the old man Hwang and Yong Ran's mother appear, supporting Ggot Bun's mother.
Old man Hwang: Ggot Bun!
Ggot Bun: Grandpa, what's happened to mother?
Old man Hwang: She was doing the washing at the landlord's and she collapsed....
Yong Ran's mother: Her hands are ice-cold. Boil some water.
They seat the mother on the veranda. Yong Ran's mother says, "I'll go and boil some gruel," and exits. Hwang follows her.
Ggot Bun goes out with a jar to draw water.
Holding Sun Hui to her bosom, mother sings, patting her on the head.
Mother:
Dark clouds are gathering, lightning flashes.
How can we go on living, my daughters?
Now that your mother's fallen ill
How can you live on in this cruel world?

Dark Clouds Are Gathering, Lightning Flashes
검은 구름 몰려오고 번개치는데
komun kurum mollyoogo bongaechinunde



Ggot Bun comes back from the well.
Mother embraces her daughters.
Women's *Pangchang*:
I have lived not because life is dear to me
Nor because I'm afraid to die.
Solely for your sake, my darlings,
Mother is trying hard to survive.
Led by Paek Man, landlord Pae appears. He is in a rickshaw drawn by Hwang.
Paek Man: Hey, Ggot Bun. You must take your mother's place and work for my master from today.
Ggot Bun is dumfounded.
Ggot Bun: How unjust! Why should we pay so much debt?
The landlord opens his account book.
Landlord: I'll add it up for you.
You took three *mal* of rice from me three years ago.
The interest is now ten *mal*.
Landlord & Paek Man:
Altogether I loaned you five *won*.
And the interest now amounts to forty *won*.
Landlord:
You must pay three *won* and fifteen *chon* including the interest for the water jar your mother broke.
You'll also have to pay eight *won* and eighty *chon*
For the lamp oil your mother used in her room
During these six years, not counting interest.
Landlord & Paek Man:
Nor am I counting the price of the food she has eaten throughout the period of the servitude.
You still must pay a hundred *won* for the wild *insam*.
And what about the damage caused when Chol Yong set fire to the house?
And you still refuse to work for me?
Mother: If I continue my servitude, there'll be no problem.
I cannot let my Ggot Bun...
Landlord: You cannot even earn your keep. Just shut up and send Ggot Bun over.
Mother: Have mercy, sir.
Landlord: Then pay your debts at once. You say you cannot wipe off your debts or serve me. Then I'll destroy this wretched hut.
The landlord smashes some of the household articles and tears off the kitchen door.
Landlord: (To Paek Man.) They behave like this because their stomachs are still full. Take their cooking pot away so that they cannot even drink hot water.
Paek Man goes into the kitchen and comes out with the cooking pot. Grasping the cooking pot Ggot Bun asks for mercy.
Ggot Bun: Put the pot back, please. I'll be your farm hand.
The landlord gives Paek Man a sign.
Paek Man returns the cooking pot to Ggot Bun, pretending reluctance.
The landlord and Paek Man exit.
Mother: Ggot Bun!
Ggot Bun: Mother!
Mother: How can we live in this harsh world?
Ggot Bun:
Don't worry, mother,
I'll be his servant.
I'll go to the landlord's in your stead.
Mother:
As long as I am alive,
How can I let you become a hired hand?
Better that we kill ourselves than see you work as such.
Mother staggers to her feet and tries to go to the landlord's.
Ggot Bun and Sun Hui take hold of her.
Mother tries to go to the landlord's at any cost for her daughter's sake but she cannot move.
Ggot Bun and Sun Hui help their mother go into the room.
After a while Ggot Bun comes out of the room with a small bundle and stands against the post, shedding bitter tears.
Sun Hui comes out, sobbing.
Sun Hui: Sister!
Ggot Bun: Sun Hui!
Ggot Bun embraces Sun Hui and sings.
Ggot Bun:
Look after our sick mother.
She's fallen ill after her six years of servitude.
We cannot live without mother.
Sister, take good care of her.
Man's solo *Pangchang*:
When did the rich appear in this world?
When did farm hands appear in this world?
Mixed *Pangchang*:
Must father and mother, son and daughters work as farm hands till the end of their days?
Amid *Pangchang* Ggot Bun leaves for the landlord's to work as his farm hand, crying.
Weeping, Sun Hui goes up the hill and calls her sister in a tearful voice.
The mother opens the door and desperately tries to come out but she is unable to walk.
The stage darkens.

SCENE 2

At the Courtyard of the Landlord's.

As the stage grows light, we see a crescent moon. Ggot Bun is turning the hand mill in the courtyard in front of the servants' quarters. Old man Hwang and Yong Ran's mother and others are busy preparing for a memorial ceremony.
Men's *Pangchang*:
Out of the hateful servants' quarters flows the desolate sound again this evening.
Grievous is the sound of the hand mill turned by the daughter in her mother's stead.
The landlord's wife urges Ggot Bun to turn the hand mill faster.
Ggot Bun exits to bring some wheat to grind.
The mother staggers in and turns the hand mill in her daughter's place.
On her way out Yong Ran's mother happens to see the mother and urges her to return home, remonstrating with her for coming.
Mother:
I can never let my daughter be a servant even if I turn into a stone.
I can endure all maltreatment. But it will be too much for me if she becomes a servant.
Ggot Bun reappears and is about to take her mother to the servants' quarters with the help of Yong Ran's mother. Just at this moment the landlord's voice is heard: "Ggot Bun, clear away the dinner table."
Ggot Bun reluctantly goes into the main house.
Yong Ran's mother helps Ggot Bun's mother to go into the servants' quarters.
Ggot Bun comes out of the parlour lugging the dinner table.
The landlord and middleman appear.
Landlord: Work hard, and you shall be rewarded.
The landlord's wife happens to witness the scene and changes colour.
Landlord's wife: Who told you to go into the parlour?
Go back to your hand mill. Quick!
Ggot Bun exits, carrying the dinner table.
Landlord's wife: Why did you call that young hussy into the parlour?
Landlord: Oh, hell! You're not jealous at your age, are you? Tut, tut!
The landlord goes out.
The landlord's wife is still angry. Ggot Bun appears and beats the sieve.
Landlord's wife: You are breaking the sieve, you slut. You haven't finished the grinding. What on earth have you been doing?
The landlord's wife roughly pinches Ggot Bun's cheek, grabs and shakes her by the hair and strikes her with her fist.
Landlord's wife: You slut! You have just come here today, but you don't work faithfully. You handsome slut!
The mother rushes in and begs the landlord's wife to beat her instead of her daughter.
Landlord's wife cruelly pushes away the sick mother, who falls, and leaves.
Ggot Bun runs to her mother and embraces her. They weep together.
The orchestra plays.
Mother resumes her work at the hand mill.
Ggot Bun also takes the handle of the hand mill.
The mother and daughter turn the hand mill together in tears.
Women's *Pangchang*:
You, hand mill, go round and round, carrying my sorrow with you.
In tears they turn the hand mill, hearts full of vengeance.
It goes round and round carrying grief and darkness.
Ggot Bun:
Time, go round and round like the hand mill and fly by quickly.
Ggot Bun & mother:
We are being mistreated as the spiteful night advances.
When will we be free from this servitude?
Ggot Bun goes in. The mother tries to carry away the vessel of flour, but she falls in the middle of the yard and upsets the vessel.
The landlord appears and witnesses the scene.
Landlord: You stupid slut! Why did you spill the flour?
It was for the ceremony.
The landlord brutally kicks the mother, making a great uproar. Ggot Bun comes out to help her mother to rise and implores mercy.
The landlord's wife, Paek Man, Hwang and women rush in.
Landlord:
Since you've spoiled the offering for our ancestors
You must pay for your serious crime.
Paek Man, landlord and his wife:
Bring more grain out of the storehouse and grind it.
You'll have to pay for it later, with interest.
With tears in her eyes Ggot Bun is going to take her mother home, when the landlord's wife shouts at her.
Landlord's wife: Where the hell are you off to?
Go and heat the room at once.
Paek Man pushes Ggot Bun. She goes in, sobbing.
Old man Hwang and Yong Ran's mother go out through the gate, supporting Ggot Bun's mother.
Landlord's wife: (Looking in the direction where Ggot Bun has disappeared.) Oh, how I hate that slut!
The landlord's wife whispers to the middleman asking him to sell off Ggot Bun somewhere and goes into the house.
Having overheard them Ggot Bun is spellbound.
Hwang appears after taking her mother home.
Old man Hwang: Ggot Bun, I'm afraid your mother won't last for long.
Ggot Bun: What?
Old man Hwang: If only we could get some medicine.
Muttering thus, Hwang exits.
Ggot Bun is going to run back home, but Paek Man catches her.
Paek Man: Where are you going? Get on with your work.
Despite Ggot Bun's begging, Paek Man mercilessly locks the main gate.
Ggot Bun laments, loudly striking the locked gate with her fists.
Ggot Bun, gripped by deep anxiety, appeals to the wall.
Ggot Bun:
The high wall stands in my way
And the gate is shut mercilessly.
Tell me who can I go to about my sad plight.
Who will understand my sorrow?
Women's *Pangchang*:
O moon, the rays you shed are bleak indeed.
Do you know our miserable fate?
We are visited by sorrow after sorrow
And further ill-treated and humiliated.
The moonlight darkens.
Ggot Bun:
Even the moon has no mercy; it hides,
And in the cursed yard darkness gathers.
Ggot Bun accompanied by women's *Pangchang*:
I'll work here by day and sell flowers at night
To help mother get well.
Ggot Bun thus makes up her mind.
The stage darkens.
(To Be Continued)

* *Pangchang* means a unique form of singing adopted and developed by our country for the first time as a component of the revolutionary opera. It is sung off the stage, mainly in the orchestra box, to give supplementary delineation of the heroes' or heroines' sentiments which change as the story develops. Each song plays a different role; it describes the given situation and interlink between scenes, and expresses the joy, sorrow, compassion and anger on the part of the third person. Thus, *Pangchang* makes a positive contribution to the ideological and emotional effect of the revolutionary opera.

Sun Hui stands by the tree she planted together with her elder brother a few years ago to see how tall she has grown

The landlord's wife gives merciless drubbing to Ggot Bun pinched with back-breaking toil

(Continued from Page 2)

county and Special Procurator's Office.

True the State structure stipulated in the new Constitution is the most revolutionary and popular one which can raise in every way the functions and role of State organs as a weapon of proletarian dictatorship, a weapon for building socialism and communism, and bring into full play the superiority of our State and social system and powerfully push forward the revolution and construction.

It is the most revolutionary State structure which makes it possible to firmly ensure, above anything else, the leader's unified leadership in the activities of all State bodies.

The system conferring the President of the DPRK in the State structure established under our Socialist Constitution is a superior system of political guidance which provides a firm, legal guarantee for comprehensively securing the leader's unified leadership over all State bodies. It correctly reflects the law-governed requirements that emanates from the position of the leader of the working class in the system of proletarian dictatorship and the decisive role of the leader in the development of history.

Our State structure in which the President of the DPRK is Head of State embodies in itself the principles of democratic centralism in the formation and activity of State organs. Therefore, our State structure renders it possible to unite all State bodies and the entire people closely around the leader, the only central figure, firmly ensure the leader's unified leadership in State building and State affairs, execute the Party's lines and policies in a coordinated way throughout the country and maximize the political consciousness and revolutionary enthusiasm of the working masses.

The State structure of our Republic which thoroughly ensures the leader's unified leadership in the formation and activity of State bodies mirrors the politico-ideological unity of the entire people based on the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people and Head of State, our people's absolute support to and trust in the leader and the unanimous will and desire of our people who hold the leader in high esteem and want to remain loyal to him forever. It is the most excellent State structure which firmly guarantees the eternal prosperity of our Republic and the successful building of socialism and communism.

The State structure specified in the Socialist Constitution is the most popular and revolutionary one which gets broad sections of the working masses to take more active part in State affairs and administration and enables State bodies to push ahead with the revolution and construction more forcefully.

Under the new State structure prescribed in our Socialist Constitution the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals are, without exception, allowed to take an active part in State affairs and administration in diverse forms and ways.

Under the Socialist Constitution the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals have the right to elect and be elected—they are elected to the power organs at all levels and elect deputies to these power bodies and thus directly participate in exercising power and they take an active part in State affairs through the discussion of matters at State organs and through the work for execution of their decisions and constant maintenance of relations with the personnel of State bodies. Especially, the thorough application of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method in which is embodied the traditional mass line of our Party and the establishment of the revolutionary system of work give a firm guarantee for participation of all working people in all State affairs.

The new State structure not only renders it possible to give full scope to the inexhaustible wisdom and creative activeness of the masses in State affairs and administration and turn State affairs and administration into the work of the masses themselves but also enables State organs to elevate their functions and role and spurt ahead with the revolutionary struggle and constructive work with greater vigor.

The new State structure is built in such a way that the activities of administrative bodies are always supervised and controlled by the masses of the people and they serve the people's interests better.

Under the new State structure, unlike the old one, the local People's Committees are separated from local administrative bodies, and the former are to perform the function of exercising supervision and control over the latter's activities, and a well-founded system of People's Committees from the centre down to local levels has been newly established and the local People's Committees at all levels are to intensify their guidance, supervision and control over the administrative bodies at the corresponding levels as local organs of power that function when the People's Assemblies at the corresponding levels are not in session.

It is provided for in the Socialist Constitution that the State organs, particularly the administrative bodies which conduct their activities constantly among the masses of the people are always supervised and controlled by the masses of the people. This patently shows the democratic and popular character of the new State structure and gives the administrative bodies a firm guarantee for rooting out bureaucracy in their work and fulfilling their role and responsibility as servants of the people.

Indeed, the new State structure defined in the Socialist Constitution worked out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of the *Juche* idea is a fine example of the socialist State structure and it makes an outstanding contribution to the development and perfection of the theory on the building of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and serves as a powerful weapon for promoting more vigorously our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country.

Kang Tae On

The calmly flowing Taedong-gang River reminds us of the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people

River Taedong-gang

The River Taedong-gang rises from 2,186 metre-high Mt. Rangrim-san, a mountain of the ridge which forms the watershed of the central part of our country, and empties itself into the West Sea. It runs by Ponghwa-ri, the historic site, cuts through Pyongyang and passes by Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his boyhood.

It is one of the five longest rivers in our country. Its basin covers the vast area of 20,343.9 square kilometres, and its total length is 439.3 km.

The River Taedong-gang is famous for its beautiful landscape.

Many scenic spots lie on its banks—the Mangyongbong Hill in Mangyongdae, the Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang with the Chongryu Cliff and Pubyokru Pavilion on it and many other places.

There are holiday homes for the working people at scenic places by the river.

The river provides us with abundant resources and favourable climatic conditions.

With dense forests and the annual rainfall of over 1,000 millimetres, it has rich hydraulic resources and there is a vast expanse of fertile land in its lower reaches.

Its basin has large deposits of gold, silver, coal, iron, wolfram, lead, zinc and various other mineral ores.

Moreover, the river is a good habitat of fishes. Rainbow trouts, *yolmuko* and *sanchono* inhabit the comparatively cold water in the upper reaches. Added to these are 68 kinds of fishes including grey mullets indigenous to the river and carps in the lower reaches.

The basin of the river is a cradle of human civilization.

The paleolithic relics unearthed by our scholars at Komunmoru in the basin of this river a few years ago prove that our ancestors lived here 400,000-500,000 years ago.

Our people valiantly fought to defend the beautiful mountains and rivers of their homeland. For instance, in 1866 they sent the U.S. imperialist pirate ship "General Sherman" to the bottom of the River Taedong-gang.

Pyongyang, a historic city, lies on the river. It is the capital of the Korean revolution, the heart of our glorious motherland, shedding the radiant rays of *Juche* all over the world.

Nampo, a modern industrial city, is at the mouth of the river. Set up in its basin are such metallurgical factories as the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Plant, giant Pyongyang and Pukchang Thermo-power Plants, the Kumsong Tractor Plant equipped with a "sea of machines" and Sungri Automobile Combined Factory which represent part of the *Juche*-based industry.

The river-fed canals which stretch over a distance of thousands of *ri* irrigate fields. The large-scale Pyongnam, Kiyang and Ojidon Irrigation Systems and medium and small-scale irrigation systems have been built on the river.

The 260 km section of the river is navigable for excursion and transport boats.

The River Taedong-gang will calmly flow forever under the warm rays shed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, adding beauty to this country of golden tapestry and singing of his affection for the people.

Kim In Gyu

Our Hearts Beat as One

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, said:

"In our society... all its members are imbued with true comradeship, respecting, trusting and cooperating with each other on the principle of collectivism."

In our country which has turned into a great, harmonious family led by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the collectivist tone of life is being brought into full play. We can feel this deeply even through a letter from Comrade Choe Won Myong of the mechanization workteam of the technical equipment shop of the Chollima June 4 Rolling Stock Factory to his friend in the Kumsong Tractor Plant.

His letter reads:

...

Dear Yong Chol, today I have nothing special to tell you proudly. Let me just mention here what happened at the time when our workteam was manufacturing a roller press for corrugated iron plates in June last. I heard you comrades in Kiyang built the big Kumsong Tractor Plant, completely automated and modernized, in a little over a year. No doubt, what we did is too small, compared with yours.

Yet I must say the course of making this new machine was a true and glorious course of showing undivided fidelity to the leader and a course of displaying the collectivist spirit of our working class.

The machine we were going to make was not a simple one. It was a large-sized machine with hosts of parts. Calculating roughly, it would have taken our workteam three months to manufacture it.

But we had to produce it in only 15 days. It was an urgent task. One of the reasons is this. Previously, in the production of freight cars, corrugated iron plates had been hot-pressed. If we followed this method, we could hardly expect to hit our increased production target, two times greater than the freight car production plan for this year.

For the solution of this matter a technical innovation proposal was put forward, that is, to manufacture a roller press which can process iron plates on an assembly line without heating them. You know, if we succeeded in making it, the production of freight cars was quite easy.

As usual, our teammates gathered to discuss how to tackle this difficult job.

Our workteam leader said to us: "Comrades, I propose to carry out this task far ahead of schedule through a storm charge. Now large quantities of freight cars are required on the transportation front in developing the national economy."

In fact, his was the unanimous feeling of us all.

Just think! The capacity of your factory has grown tenfold, and tractors roll out of the assembly line in an unbroken chain. How can you send them to the countryside without transportation means? Here is another thing to be reckoned with—we have a bumper crop this year. Besides, production is increasing rapidly in all fields of the national economy.

All of the team members agreed to his proposal. "Let's do. The whole factory is pinning a great hope on this machine. We are in charge of the factory's technical equipment. We'll lose face if we fail to produce it. Let's show the fidelity of us workers to the leader."

With one mind we pitched in the job.

A storm-charge drive was launched from the first day. One day we decided to do overtime work and rushed to the forging workshop to fetch the roller and shafts forged.

But we found that our co-workers, members of the machine tool workteam of our shop, had already carried off half of the forgings.

What the matter? Every minute and second is precious for us, I muttered. In a disagreeable frame of mind, I went to take back the forgings they had brought.

To my surprise, they were still in the work place though the shift was over. Each of them was engrossed in cutting a part of the machine.

When I stood speechless with astonishment, they spoke to me as if to apologize, "We are very sorry! We didn't let you know this because we thought you would not make a concession to us. We heard that you had decided to work overtime. You should have informed us if you had such a rush job to do..."

At these words of theirs full of earnestness, I felt a lump rise in my throat. I could not utter even a word. Trustworthy comrades, indeed!

"Comrades, thank you. Thank you very much."

"Don't say so. This is not the work to be done by your workteam alone. We work in the same workshop like members of a family, in charge of our factory's technical equipment, don't we?"

Members of a family! Yes. We are brothers fighting for one and the same ideal and purpose with one ideology and one will.

Repeating this myself, I returned to my workteam. Back to my workteam, I saw another heart-warming scene.

I noticed workers of the repair and maintenance shop and the rolling stock shop asking our workteam leader to give them an assignment to process a part each.

The workteam leader told them to go home with no worry, saying that our workteam can carry out the task by itself. But they would not follow his words. They replied that they could not leave for home alone with an easy mind when the co-workers are engaged in an arduous struggle.

We persuaded them to return home. We told them that we, masters, would have nothing to do if they helped us. At this, they expressed their regret:

"Well, we are workers of the one and the same factory. You can't tell exactly what job is to be done by you and what by us. Moreover, we are all the soldiers of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who have undertaken the production of freight cars for the country, aren't we?"

Indeed, everyone's heart was burning with the single desire to fulfil his assignment for freight car production.

Do you know how a girl crane operator helped us when we were working hard sweated all over, greatly encouraged by their hearty assistance?

When the crane stood a while, she came with a desk fan and installed it by a lathe without speaking.

Yong Chol, don't think her laudable deed proceeded merely from the feeling of valuing the turner in perspiration.

I felt as if I were hearing the throbbing of the hearts of the workers, who, though at different posts, are acting with one mind and one will to put out more freight cars and defend together the front of freight car production assigned to them by the leader.

I will not tell you about what happened on the day when the machine was assembled. I will only add one more thing here. Designers, medical workers of the factory's hospital and kindergarten teachers, in a word, all members of the factory came to our assistance.

We thus successfully conducted the test operation of the machine after a week. The capacity of the new machine was 20 times greater than the old one. The strength of the collective is great like this.

Yong Chol, do you know why they lent us a helping hand with great interests in the job?

In your previous letter you conveyed to me the following simple words of a granny who came out to the construction site of the Kumsong Tractor Plant:

"Young folks, I know well what you are doing now. It is a project our leader conceived to enable our people to live well and make our country rich and prosperous. How can I, master of the country, sit idle on account of my old age when you are working? Let me remove even one more shovelful of earth."

I believe that because of such revolutionary consciousness our society has been converted into a great harmonious Red family where all people are closely united and that collectivism is given full play.

The hearts of our people beat high because they are boundlessly loyal to the leader and have high revolutionary consciousness. It is everlasting.

Pak Jong Gu

Story of a Mechanized Workteam Leader

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The most important thing for tractor drivers is to have the idea of easing the peasants of their arduous work by operating their tractors as efficiently as possible. In other words, it is important for tractor drivers to have the spirit of devoting themselves to the struggle for carrying through the Party's policy of freeing the peasants from hard, arduous labour."

Li Chang Jun, a mechanized workteam leader of the Sinhwanpo Co-operative Farm in Chaeryong County, works heart and soul for rural mechanization, always bearing this teaching of the fatherly leader deep in mind.

It was in spring a few years ago. Coupler-type paddyfield weeders manufactured by the co-op farm's mechanized workteam made their first appearance on the fields soon after the rice-seedling transplantation was over.

One day, a large number of motor-driven farm machines reached the co-op farm. He looked attentively at them for a long while, his heart afire with a desire to manufacture better weeders.

He suggested to his workteam members that efforts be exerted to make a new type of weeder—a motor-driven one. This caused varied responses.

Some of them, their eyes wide open, expressed their doubt as to the feasibility. Others lodged an objection, saying that there would be no need to do that because the existing weeders satisfied the peasants. Still others insisted that they should wait for a supply of weeders to be turned out by farm machine factories.

Li Chang Jun thought that it was wrong of them to take a wait-and-see attitude, being complacent with small success and captivated by mystification of technology.

Life convinced him that tractor drivers should strive more than anyone else to step up the rural mechanization since they themselves are in charge of it.

It happened one day. When they finished the day's work, the workteam members sat in a ring. Lively conversation followed.

Li Chang Jun told them:

"In January 1962 a consultative meeting of managerial staffs of agricultural cooperatives in the Sinchon area was held in the presence of the fatherly leader.

Having heard my speech, the leader highly praised us for our small success and told me: Comrade Chang Jun, let's strive to promote the rural mechanization.

At the moment his words full of affection made me keenly feel that the leader was deeply concerned to relieve the peasants from arduous farm work at an early date, and his profound trust in and love for us tractor drivers moved me to tears."

Li Chang Jun paused.

The teammates didn't say a word. The workteam leader's story touched their heartstrings.

They themselves knew full well of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's loving care for peasants and his great expectations for tractor drivers. But the story of their workteam leader set them to think a lot.

They regretted, among other things, that they were intoxicated by their initial success. They voiced their support for Chang Jun's suggestion as to making a new-type paddy-field weeder by all means.

Considerable difficulties lay ahead.

Chang Jun is so constituted that he finishes up any work once he determines to. By practical example he pulled through the difficulties that cropped up. Back home, he would pursue his studies, reading technological books or consulting with well-experienced fellow workers.

The biggest headache for him was how to keep rice plants undamaged in weeding. One day the chief agronomist of the co-op farm management board visited him and asked him whether he would agree to change the system and method of cultivation, adding that it would help keep rice plants uninjured.

His opinion gave him a great pleasure.

The workteam members did all they could to think out new proposals and tried hard to make parts of the machine.

The whole collective, firmly rallied as one, bent strenuous efforts, displaying wisdom and creativeness, till they succeeded in making a new-type paddy-field weeder. In this way Chang Jun and his teammates successfully introduced mechanization in one of the farming operations.

Li Chang Jun has a record of 20 year service as tractor driver. He has devoted all his energy and skill to devising many new farm machines, accelerating land readjustment and reclamation and building repair shops of their own.

The comprehensive mechanization in our agriculture is being rapidly completed with the powerful state assistance and through the persevering efforts of the tractor drivers infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Li Chang Jun is now energetically leading his workteam members under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, initiated by the leader.

Kim Du Chon

Korean Working People Strive to Make 1973 a Decisive Year of Victory in Six-Year Plan

Chollima Korea is now seething with the revolutionary zeal of the working people to carry out this year's plan and the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions put forward by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In accordance with his teaching that this year should be made a decisive year in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the working people stepped up socialist emulation from the outset of the year and have gained proud successes.

Many factories, enterprises, workshops and workteams in all fields of the national economy including the coal and ore mining, electric power, metal, machine-building and chemical industries have fulfilled the over-all assignments of the Six-Year Plan or overfulfilled their assignments for four or five years of the plan by effecting innovation without interruption.

Particularly, numerous industrial establishments carried out their yearly plans before October 10, the birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Scores of enterprises in the mining industry have already hit their yearly goals. The yearly plans have been fulfilled also at many units of the electric power industry. Small and medium power stations throughout the country have carried out this year's plan for the production of electricity at 102.1 per cent as of September 30.

With the fulfilment of the yearly plans in the mining and electric power industries, the related fields of heavy industry gained big successes in carrying out the yearly plans.

The yearly plans have been honoured far ahead of schedule by over 200 factories and enterprises of light industry and hundreds of railway stations and units in the field of transport.

The ranks of yearly target hitters are being joined steadily by timber producers of Paekdu in the northern region of our country, fishermen of the East Sea and city constructors.

This year our working people have registered signal successes in building big monumental edifices of the Workers' Party era.

The builders effected a great innovation by constructing in one year and more the Kumsong Tractor Plant producing tens of thousands of tractors a year, whose production capacity is 10 times that of the former one. Open to traffic in early September was the grandiose and modern Pyongyang Metro which is of great significance in ensuring the culture of traffic for the citizens of the capital and promoting the development of the national economy.

The Chongjin-Rajin railway line in the northern part of our country has been electrified and the Sinchon-Unryul long-distance railway line in the western part was recently open to traffic.

This year the 22-storied No. 2 building of Kim Il Sung University, a monumental edifice to be handed down through generations, and the Pyongyang Gymnasium with 20,000 seats were erected.

And one more generator of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant which is of great significance in strengthening the independence of our industry has been put into operation. A big advance has been made in the expansion projects of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a modern metallurgical giant which will turn out 4 million tons of pig iron and steel a year, the expansion projects of the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works and the construction of a large chemical complex.

A shining success has been attained also in agriculture. In accordance with the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on giving nationwide assistance to the countryside, the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture have been energetically pushed ahead and farming has been done meticulously and assiduously. Thus, an unprecedented bumper harvest has visited our countryside this year, and firm material and technical, political and ideological foundations have been laid to occupy the height of 6.5-7 million tons of grain envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan (1976) within the coming one or two years.

In the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge sweeping the whole country, a large number of modern dwelling houses have been built in the countryside and bus service introduced in all rural villages of Kangwon Province, Kaesong city and Yangdok county. And this year water laying projects had been finished in 2,600 rural villages as of October 5.

All these proud achievements are the brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an expression of the ardent allegiance of our working people to him.

Busy as he was with state affairs, he personally visited various factories and enterprises and rural villages and brightly indicated the road to be followed by our people.

Recently, he put forward before our working people and functionaries making a vigorous advance towards the highest peak of socialism a new task to unfold a vigorous drive for the unconditional overfulfilment of this year's national economic plan which is of decisive significance in the implementation of the Six-Year Plan.

Our working class and working people, upholding his teachings, are making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance at all units and posts in order to make this year a decisive year of victory in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Basic Principles for Solution of Rural Question under Socialism (I)

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an exposition of the essence of the rural question and set out the basic principles for its solution under socialism for the first time in history in his immortal classic, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

He made it clear that, under socialism, the rural question which boils down to the peasant and agricultural questions consists in developing the productive forces of agriculture to a higher level, in making the peasants well-off, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside. He showed principles for its solution scientifically.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"For the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, it is imperative to adhere firmly to three basic principles in rural work.

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and co-operative property should be strengthened, and co-operative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., IV, p. 36.)

The revolutionary principles for the final solution of the socialist rural question thrashed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung are the programmatic guide showing how the Party and the state of the working class should lead the rural work and how they should develop the rural economy after the establishment of socialism.

The Technical, Cultural and Ideological Revolutions in the Countryside

In his theses Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the solution of the socialist rural question requires, first of all, the thoroughgoing carrying out of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be carried out in the rural areas after the completion of socialist co-operativization." (Ibid., p. 37.)

That the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions pose themselves as the central revolutionary tasks to be fulfilled in the rural areas after the triumph of socialism is related to the fact that the farm villages are behind the towns in these fields.

In capitalist society the towns exploit the rural areas and this gives rise to the lag of the latter behind the former. It is a law that governs that society.

The completion of socialist transformation in the rural areas puts an end to private ownership of the means of production including land and abolishes the antithesis between town and country. But the long-standing backwardness of rural areas, remnants of the exploiter society, does not disappear immediately and it continues to remain for a certain period even under the socialist system.

The lag of the farm villages behind the towns finds its expression, first of all, in the fact that agriculture has a weaker material and technical foundation than industry, that the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of the city dwellers, and that the peasants are behind the workers in their ideological consciousness. There are also gaps in ownership and level of economic management.

This lag, particularly in the technical, cultural and ideological spheres, constitutes the very root cause of the lag of other fields. Owing to this, co-operative property remains the dominant form in agriculture, unlike the industry where property of the whole people predominates. This fact determines the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

Forms and methods of agricultural management are also behind the advanced industrial management because they are based on the backward ownership relation that reflects the technological standard of agriculture and the cultural and ideological levels of the peasants. The technical, cultural and ideological backwardness in the rural areas not only constitutes the root cause of lag of other fields, but also hinders the consolidation and development of the rural economy and the achievement of the complete victory of socialism.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, it is essential that the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions sweep the countryside.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave also a clear-cut answer to the basic direction of successfully carrying out the three revolutions.

He taught that the basic direction is to give definite priority to the ideological revolution and, along with this, energetically promote the technical and cultural revolutions. These three revolutions, he said, are closely interrelated and they must be carried out as an integral whole.

Only when we lay primary stress on the ideological revolution, can we safeguard the socialist system, consolidate and develop this system and promote the socialist rural construction powerfully.

The class struggle continues under socialism, too. In the socialist countryside the class struggle means the struggle against the subversive machinations of the hostile elements infiltrating from outside and of the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes, and, at the same time, the ideological struggle to overcome the survivals of obsolete ideas among the peasants.

So, by intensifying the ideological revolution and raising the class consciousness of the peasants, we can safeguard the socialist system in the countryside from the encroachment of enemies. And in order to prevent the corrosive actions of the obsolete ideas on the socialist rural economic system, we must root out the survivals of outworn ideas, particularly small proprietorial proclivities, persisting in the minds of the peasants. Furthermore, only when conscious enthusiasm of the peasants is brought into full play through intensified ideological revolution, agricultural production and the levels of technology and culture in the countryside can be raised quickly.

Attaching importance to the ideological revolution does not mean neglecting the technical and cultural revolutions.

The technical and cultural revolutions along with the ideological revolution acquire great significance in developing the agricultural productive forces, improving the material and cultural standards of the peasants and accomplishing the sacred task of emancipating the peasants from tough labour. On the other hand, strengthening the material and technical basis of the rural economy and elevating the cultural level of the peasants will contribute to the successful fulfilment of the ideological revolution—remoulding their ideological consciousness.

Therefore, only by giving definite priority to the ideological revolution and, at the same time, pushing forward the technical and cultural revolutions is it possible to refashion the thinking of the peasants along communist lines, strengthen the material and technical basis of agriculture and raise the technical and cultural level of the peasants, which will gradually eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

Kim Su Yon

Many-sided Collaboration and Interchange —Precondition for Reunification

The five-point programme for the national reunification put forward by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 23 this year wins widespread backing and sympathy of the people at home and abroad. It is a source of boundless inspiration to our people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In his great, save-the-nation programme designed to accelerate peaceful reunification, Comrade Kim Il Sung once again proposed multilateral collaboration and interchange between the north and the south.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields."

This line is an absolutely correct measure, making it possible to solve the problem of national reunification with our own efforts, independently and creatively in conformity with our specific realities.

The materialization of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south is a prerequisite to peaceful reunification.

Historically, our people who are all of the same stock have lived harmoniously on the same territory through long years. So we are a people who can never live separated.

It is quite natural that our nation with the same language and customs should achieve unity and collaborate with each other in order to put an end to the tragedy of national split caused by U.S. imperialism and realize reunification. There can be no obstacle to the achievement of this purpose.

Now in our country there exist the two social systems with the different ideology and ideal. Under this situation, only when the many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two sides are materialized can we dispel the misunderstanding and mistrust caused by the split of many years and deepen the mutual understanding and trust and rejoin the severed ties of the nation.

Therefore, the many-sided collaboration and interchange in the political, military, diplomatic, economic, cultural fields are a principled matter of vital importance in attaining the common goal—the independent, peaceful reunification.

Here the political collaboration is particularly important.

Political collaboration in our separated country can, first of all, promote vigorously and smoothly the collaboration in all other fields, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

When a Confederation under the name of a single country is instituted, a decisive phase will be opened in improving the relations between the north and the south and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The collaboration in the military field will be of great help in removing tension and ensuring peace in our country, successfully warding off the foreign invasion, relieving the people of their burden of military expenditure, developing the national economy and improving the people's livelihood.

The collaboration in the diplomatic field enables us to dispatch a single delegation under the name of a single country to the international organizations and meetings and so, demonstrate the excellence of our nation and the might of our country and make an active contribution to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In the economic field, too, the north and the south can materialize the broad collaboration—joint exploitation of natural resources, coordinated use of industrial potentialities, effective organization of the division of labour between the north and the south, goods exchange and so on. This will make it possible to effectively mobilize and utilize all manpower and material resources on a nationwide scale and thus rapidly develop economy and ensure independence of the national economy.

The collaboration in the cultural field will also enable us to develop our uniform language, jointly study Korean history, exchange stage art troupes, jointly produce films and form a single national art troupe and sports team so as to send them abroad.

This will no doubt be helpful towards the preservation of characteristics common to our nation, a homogeneous nation, and the swift development of our excellent culture.

The multilateral collaboration and interchange between the north and the south will rejoin the severed national ties, create the climate of mutual understanding and trust and greatly strengthen our internal forces.

That is why our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently called for these collaboration and interchange and have made and are making all possible efforts to put them into practice.

But the south Korean authorities still resort to the traitorous policy of relying on foreign forces and are dead set against our just proposals, clamouring about "premature" and "unfeasible".

Recently the south Korean authorities have proposed that the both sides "completely open" their societies to each other. It is no more than a screen for covering their traitorous policy of opposing the many-sided collaboration and interchange.

They express this view in word, but in actual fact they are greatly afraid of tearing down any of the barriers between both sides.

To open each other's society is an empty talk under the condition that the Military Demarcation Line and the military confrontation are kept intact. As long as there remain essential political and military barriers, both sides cannot completely open their societies to each other. This can be done only when all barriers which divide the territory and split the nation are completely removed.

If the south Korean authorities truly want the country's reunification, they must unite and collaborate with the compatriots in the north, instead of pursuing a policy of national division and framing a two-Korea plot in cahoots with outside forces. They should actively respond to our fair and reasonable programme for reunification.

Our people will vigorously march forward along one road of the country's reunification indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and so will surely drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and reunify the country peacefully by their own efforts within the present generation.

Chongryon's Successes in Democratic, National Education

Under the wise leadership and great care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, the children of Korean citizens in Japan are growing up as reliable workers of the socialist fatherland without any worries even in an alien land.

The fatherly leader said: **"It is our duty to give school education to the children of Korean citizens in Japan."**

He showed every solicitude for the democratic, national education of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

He taught that the object of the democratic, national education of the overseas compatriots lies in bringing up talented workers for the construction of the country. He fully expounded all problems of the education of overseas Korean citizens in Japan—the principle on thoroughly establishing the ideological system of *Juche* in national education, increase in student enrollment, running of schools, reinforcement of teachers' ranks, etc.

He sent them a huge amount of educational aid funds and scholarships totalling more than 14,270 million yen (in Japanese currency) on 51 occasions from 1957, a year of the arduous struggle for the post-war rehabilitation and construction in the homeland, till September 1973.

Thanks to the great love and concern of the leader, the Korean nationals in Japan, under the correct leadership of the Chongryon, established a well-founded system of democratic, national education and are carrying on the *Juche*-motivated education for their children.

They built their schools of all levels through a mass-scale movement, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They set up these schools in all places where our fellow countrymen live—from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the south, to say nothing of such big cities as Tokyo and Osaka. Korean schools function in the remote Tsunoi village in Tottori Prefecture where there are only 13 Korean children of four households and in the Ieshima islands where even a Japanese school is not found. As a result the door of schooling is open to the children of Korean nationals.

In different parts of Japan there are now 158 Korean schools at all levels from primary school to university course. Over 40,000 children of our fellow countrymen are studying at these schools, receiving educational aid funds and scholarships from the homeland. They are firmly armed with the great revolutionary idea, the immortal *Juche* idea, of the leader, and widen their range of knowledge of the socialist homeland, learning the Korean language, the history and geography of Korea and so on.

In the last ten or more years, well over 10,000 sons and daughters of Korean nationals in Japan graduated from Korean higher schools and the Korean University. They are playing the nuclear role in the patriotic work of the Korean compatriots in Japan as functionaries of Chongryon organizations at all levels, teachers and men of culture and arts boundlessly faithful to the leader and the fatherland.

Kim Byong Sam

Korean women in Japan learn their mother tongue at an adult school

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Outrages of U.S. Imperialist Troops

A spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry published a statement on October 15 denouncing the thrice-cursed acts of destruction and pillage committed on October 12 by more than 50 soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces who destroyed a civilian shop in Songtan-up, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, and inflicted heavy losses upon people and earlier, on the 7th, by more than 200 U.S. soldiers who trooped into Munsan-up, Paju county, and destroyed many buildings and properties and drove over 500 civilians out of the town.

The statement says:

The incidents in Paju and Pyongtaek stripped naked once again to the whole world the true colour of the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea under the "UN Forces" cover. They are an intolerable insult to and high-handed criminal acts against the Korean nation.

The statement continues:

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people sternly denounce with bitter national resentment the beastly barbarities incessantly committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the south Korean people.

The statement exposed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed such bestialities as shooting and knifing south Korean people to death, setting dogs on people and raping women, while enforcing a brigandish colonial enslavement policy from the first days of their occupation of south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are in these days becoming all the more unscrupulous in all manner of atrocities against the south Korean people while intensifying their new war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea.

This proceeds from their aggressive purpose to block the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and keep south Korea under their occupation for ever by leading the north-south dialogue to a rupture, dampening the daily growing sentiments of the south Korean people for reunification and aggravating tension in Korea.

All these facts glaringly show that so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in south Korea, there can be no peace and peaceful reunification in Korea and the south Korean people can never get rid of today's misfortunes and calamities.

In conclusion, the statement stresses: If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defying the strong denunciation by the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the whole world, keep Korea split and commit brutal atrocities and war manoeuvres, hanging on in south Korea, they will be dealt a severe punishment and suffer a shameful defeat.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (24)

December 16, 1967

Announcing the political programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the basic policy on national reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, said that the problem of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. It is, he remarked, our consistent view that the question of national reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside forces under the condition where the aggressive troops of U.S. imperialism have withdrawn from south Korea.

September 7, 1968

In his report made at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded again the basic line of national reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the basic line for national reunification invariably maintained by the Government of the DPRK is to achieve the reunification of the north and the south by the Korean people themselves independently, on a democratic principle and without the interference of any outside forces subsequent to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

July 1, 1969

In his reply to the questions raised by Taha Al-Basri, Assistant Director General of the Iraqi News Agency, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung manifested again the programme for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Stressing that the prerequisite to peaceful reunification is to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea, he said that if the U.S. imperialists get out of south Korea and democratic and progressive forces with national conscience seize power even now, we are ready to hold negotiations with them on the question of reunifying the country by peaceful means.

September 2, 1969

In his reply to the questions put by the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the **Kansan Untiset**, central organ of the Communist Party of Finland, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear again the position and line relating to reunification.

Emphasizing that for the attainment of Korea's reunification the U.S. imperialist aggressors must get out of south Korea first, he pointed out that national reunification can be materialized by way of establishing a unified central government through general elections in the north and south to be held on democratic principles under the conditions in which all foreign troops have withdrawn from south Korea and there is no interference of outside forces.

South Korean Opposition Politician Flays Pak Jung Hi's Dictatorship

Ryang Il Dong, Chief of the Democratic Unification Party of South Korea, was interviewed recently by home and foreign reporters. In this press interview he denounced the splitting machinations of the Pak Jung Hi traitors and their fascist crimes, according to reports.

Exposing the two-Korea plot of the Pak Jung Hi clique, he declared:

"The policy of the present regime on reunification of the north and south serves only to freeze the division."

He stressed that "national reunification should be achieved on supra-partisan principle." He demanded "the dissolution of the national assembly and holding of a general election."

He denounced the treacherous and fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique for selling the country to foreign aggressors and resorting to savage military fascist suppression within.

According to a report of a correspondent of **Radio R.K.B. Mainichi**, he said that the Pak Jung Hi thugs who seized "power" by brandishing swords "enforced a dictatorial policy", which, he said, "destroyed our ideal—the building of a democratic state."

He stressed:

"The economic policy of the government is to depend on foreign monopoly capital and the heavy burden is laid only on the shoulders of the people. The freedom of speech has been stamped out, criticism is an object of suppression and the intelligence-backed policy solidifies the dictatorial system."

He indignantly pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi clique is suppressing and murdering the patriotic people in south Korea and, not content with this, it abducted Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure, by sending agents even abroad and locked him up and is brewing a vicious plot to conceal their brigandish crimes and impose a penalty upon Kim Dae Jung, the victim, treating him as a "suspect".

According to south Korean **Radio Tongyang**, he, a witness of the abduction of Kim Dae Jung, recalled the foul racket raised recently by the Pak Jung Hi gang who took this case to the "national assembly" under a prearranged plan to legalize their plot to impose a penalty upon the victim. He said: "It is hateful that the national assembly became a gathering for denouncing the speeches of Kim Dae Jung abroad, far from probing into his abduction case."

Seoul University Students Call Strike

Students of the Seoul University who rose up in a massive struggle against the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang and for democratic freedom are keeping up their undaunted struggle.

According to a recent report of the Jiji news agency from Seoul, following the students of the Commercial College of the Seoul University who entered a strike, the students of the Liberal Arts and Science College and the Law College of the university called a strike on October 8 against dictatorship and for democracy.

Japanese and American Newspaper Editors Denounce Pak Jung Hi Clique's Press Gag

The fourth bilateral meeting of Japanese and U.S. newspaper editors was held in Tokyo for three days from October 1 under the auspices of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association and the International Press Institute. The meeting adopted a resolution denouncing the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who have reduced south Korea to a dark land where the people are not even allowed to hear and speak and are suppressing all the justice-oriented speech of the south Korean people.

The resolution protested against the official repression of the news media and public opinion in south Korea and strongly demanded the Pak Jung Hi clique to lift press censorship and restore the free expression of opinion.

Handbills Appealing to Democratic Students Scattered

Handbills appealing "To democratic students" were widely scattered on October 9 and 10 at a time when the massive struggle of students against fascism and for democracy was going on in the Seoul University, Koryo University and Yonse University in south Korea.

According to a radio report from Seoul, such bills were found in the Rihwa Women's University on October 10. Beginning with the words "the miserably shrunken October has come round again", the bills quoted an editorial of a recent issue of the Japanese paper **Asahi Shimbun** and an article of the **New York Times** exposing the barbarous fascist repression, irregularities and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi gangsters and inspired the students to a struggle.

Similar bills were scattered in various places on the campus of the Yonse University on the evening of October 9 and were pasted up on the walls and bulletin board of the Sogang University, said the report.

This shows that the struggle of south Korean students against the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits is being unfolded in various forms.

Bus Conductresses in Seoul Protest

More than 110 bus conductresses hired at a transport company in Seoul lodged a protest on October 9 against their employer's vicious outrages and exploitation, according to reports from Seoul.

The protest came when the employer dismissed one of their colleagues unreasonably.

They surged out of their dormitory that day and demanded him to withdraw her dismissal.

They presented a four-point demand including regular payment of wages every month and an end to frisking. They declared they would stop working unless their demand was met.

Their concerted actions finally compelled the employer to accept their demand.

Upset by this struggle, the Pak Jung Hi fascist villains arrested 19 girls on preposterous charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration" and put them to harsh persecution.

Sinchon Studies

The U.S. imperialist aggressors made an inroad upon the northern half of the Republic during the period of the temporary retreat in the Fatherland Liberation War and committed such diabolical atrocity as to butcher the innocent people at random. It was in October 1950, 23 years ago.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said about this savage atrocity:

"Engels once called the British army the most brutal army. During World War II, the German fascist army outdid the British army in its savagery. The human brain could not imagine more diabolical and horrible barbarities than those committed by the Hitlerite villains.

"But in Korea, the Yankees surpassed the Hitlerites by far."

In 52 days of their occupation the U.S. imperialist butchers brutally slaughtered 35,383 people, a quarter of the population, in Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province alone.

At that time Sinchon presented a scene of carnage that brought the U.S. imperialist butchers' diabolical nature to full light before the world people.

Harrison, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in the Sinchon area, issued an order which said: "My order is a law. Anyone who violates it shall be shot to death unconditionally. All that survive and move about in Sinchon shall be reduced to a heap of ashes."

This atrocious order was put into effect literally.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, a pack of cold-blooded butchers who are delighted to see human blood, massacred about 900 people herded into the air-raid shelter of the Sinchon County Party Committee, 650 in the trenches near the afore-said air-raid shelter, 520 in the air-raid shelter of the Sinchon County Militia Station, 1,000 in the Sowon reservoir and many other people elsewhere in that county. They burnt many people to death, buried others alive and threw still others into reservoir or river to get them drowned.

The savage barbarities of the wolfish U.S. imperialist aggressors reached their zenith, when they were forced to retreat from the area they had temporarily occupied.

Harrison ordered his subordinates to arrest even the women and babies remaining in Sinchon-up and slaughter them.

A hundred and two babies and four hundred mothers were rounded up and detained.

A few days later, Harrison, a man as cruel as a wolf, came to the place of detention and saw the mothers withstanding cold and pain with their beloved babies in the bosom. Saying that it was too good for them to stay together, he gave an order that the babies be torn apart from their mothers to be put into other warehouse, that the mothers be made to worry themselves till they died and that their babies be starved to death.

The monstrous Yankee devils tore the sucking babies and the reluctant children away from their mothers at the point of bayonet and detained them in the other warehouse.

Crying for breast, the babies crawled all around the warehouse till all their finger nails came off and their knees were scratched to bleed. The floor and walls of the warehouse were found stained with the blood of the babies.

Many of them were starved to death. Some were found dead with their fingers put into their mouths and others, biting the toes of other babies thinking them the nipples of their mothers.

The wolfish U.S. imperialists, not content with this, gave gasoline to the thirsty children and killed them.

The human butchers who starved or froze the babies to death for several days on end, poured fuel-oil over those who survived and burnt them to death, just before they took flight helter-skelter, attacked by the units of the Korean People's Army.

At the same time, they poured fuel-oil over another warehouse, set it on fire and threw handgrenades into it. In this way they brutally killed all the mothers detained there.

This was a towering barbarity unprecedented in the history of mankind, a last-ditch desperation that would put even animals to shame.

However terrible the atrocities—torture and murder—perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they could not break the revolutionary constancy of the Korean people nor could weaken their firm conviction of victory because the Koreans had been educated and trained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and experienced a happy life under the genuine people's government.

The wolfish U.S. imperialist aggressors arrested Pak Yong Gyo, the then Deputy to the Sinchon County People's Assembly and Chairman of the Tobacco Factory Women's Union Committee, and put her to shocking torture in an attempt to force her to tell them the names of the members of the Workers' Party of Korea in Sinchon county. They pulled out all her finger nails and toenails, cut out her breast and gouged out her eyes with bayonet.

But she never gave in, though she fell unconscious more than once under frightful torture. And she finally bit off her tongue and made herself unable to utter a word lest she should let out secret lapsing into delirium.

Having failed to worm out a secret, the enemy took her to a place of execution.

Comrade Pak Yong Gyo calmly stood before the muzzle of the enemy guns. With her head raised, she expressed her conviction that the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung would shine over this land forever and that the Korean revolution certainly emerge victorious and exclaimed "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Innumerable were the patriots who died heroic death like Comrade Pak did.

Meanwhile, the Party members and people in Sinchon county organized a guerilla unit and fought bravely against the Yankee devils.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialist butchers committed the diabolical massacre in Sinchon.

Small wonder that the foreign visitors to the places where the atrocities were perpetrated in cold blood by the U.S. imperialist butchers indignantly denounced them, saying in unison: "U.S. imperialism is the enemy No. 1 of the world people" and "The enemy who committed such savage atrocities that would put even the Hitlerites to blush must be all wiped out."

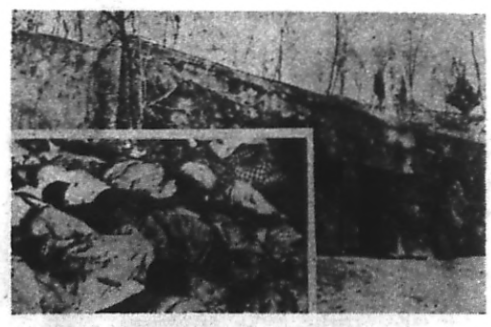
The two-legged wolves, U.S. imperialist aggressors, still keep south Korea under their occupation. Hardly a day passes without their killing the innocent people; they shoot or stab them to death and their vehicles knock down passers-by to death.

A few days ago three devils of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed such a shuddering barbarity as to shoot a south Korean young man to death simply for a fun.

War, aggression and butchery can never come to an end as far as the U.S. imperialists stay alive in this world.

The Korean people will certainly inflict a vengeance a thousand and one times as fearful as before upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their aggression and atrocious murder.

Kim Un Myong



The warehouse where the Yankee devils massacred 102 babies and their corpses

Korean People Stand by Egyptian and Syrian Peoples

Korean Public Organizations Issue Joint Statement

The Korean working class, working peasants, working intellectuals, youth and women unconditionally support the struggle of the Egyptian and Syrian peoples against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and for the restoration of the lost lands, regarding it as their own and will render every necessary assistance of all forms.

So declared a joint statement issued by public organizations of our country on October 13.

The joint statement was signed by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korea-Egypt Friendship Association, the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists Association, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association and the Korean Students Committee.

The statement says:

The brigandish military adventure of the Israeli aggressors against the Egyptian and Syrian peoples is an aggressive act gravely jeopardizing peace in the Middle East and the rest of the world and a challenge to the entire Arab peoples and the world peace-loving people.

The statement continues:

The Korean people resolutely denounce with surging indignation the outrageous acts of the Israeli aggressors against the Egyptian and Syrian peoples and fully support the just steps and unshakable stands taken by the Governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic to repulse the Israeli aggressors.

The statement assailed the U.S. imperialists for politically patronizing the Israeli aggressors to achieve the aggressive design in the Middle East and driving them out to the war of aggression against the Arab countries, transferring to them a large quantity of new type weapons and means of war, and stressed that the war of the Egyptian and Syrian peoples is a just war.

The statement points out:

If the Israeli aggressors refuse to take the bloodstained hands off the Arab lands and continue to cling to the war of aggression against the Arab peoples, they will meet a final doom.

The just anti-Israeli struggle of the Egyptian and Syrian peoples and other Arab peoples who enjoy the positive support and encouragement of the Korean people and the people of the world will surely be crowned with final victory.

20,000 Pyongyang Working People Hold Mass Rally

The Korean people regard the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle of the Arab peoples as their own and will do everything possible in their power to render positive support and assistance, material and moral, to the fighting Arab peoples, declared Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, at a Pyongyang mass rally held on October 12 with the attendance of over 20,000 working people to support and encourage the struggle of the Egyptian and Syrian peoples against the Israeli aggressors.

Comrade Chong Jun Gi said:

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people strongly denounce with surging indignation the burglarious aggressive acts of the Israeli aggressors against Egypt and Syria. The Korean people fully support all the measures and just stand taken by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to counter the armed invasion of the Israeli aggressors and are rejoiced over and warmly hail the battle successes scored by the Egyptian and Syrian armies.

He stressed that the Israeli aggressors must stop at once the reckless war of aggression against the Arab peoples including the Egyptian and Syrian peoples and withdraw without delay from the Arab land they occupied and the U.S. imperialists must put an end to all their aid to the Israeli aggressors and refrain themselves from interfering in the affairs of the Middle East.

Quoting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying: **"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the struggle of the Egyptian and Syrian peoples against the Israeli aggressors as their own and extend full support to and militant solidarity with them,"** he stressed:

The Korean people regard the Arab peoples' anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle as their own and make every possible effort to render positive support and assistance, material and moral, to the fighting Arab peoples.

Then the floor was taken by Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, and other leading functionaries of the working people's organizations.

At the rally Yassir Farra, Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic and Mohamed Shafik Ragab, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt made speeches.

The rally adopted a message of firm solidarity to the Egyptian and Syrian peoples.

Zambia Vigorously Moves on Toward New Victory

The Zambian people are now waging a dynamic struggle to achieve the country's independent development, frustrating at every step the incessant aggressive and provocative manoeuvres of the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

After the country's independence in October 1964, the Zambian government deprived the foreign monopolies of their mining concession without delay. Following that, the government annulled the shackling treaties and agreements concluded with the imperialists, and it nationalized factories and enterprises, firms, banking organs, educational institutions and land owned by them. Recently alone, the government has taken such a resolute measure as to nationalize the farms of foreigners in the suburbs of Lusaka, the capital.

The mining industry holds the most important place in developing the national economy in Zambia. The government and people have extensively carried on the work of newly developing and expanding copper and other mines with the result that the mineral output increases every year.

Especially, the copper output is increasing rapidly.

In the whole year of 1970 the output of copper was 577,000 tons and in the first half of 1972 it was 430,000 tons. In 1975 the annual output will be expanded to 900,000 tons. With the rapid increase of copper production, the amount of its export also shows marked increase.

Meanwhile, the Zambian people newly built a copper wire factory with an annual production capacity of 1,000 tons to further strengthen independence in economic development.

Besides, the government and people are directing much effort to the development of the metallurgical and power industries and the construction of railways and roads. Textile, fertilizer, and glass fibre mills and other factories and enterprises have newly been erected in great numbers.

In agriculture, Zambia's main economic branch, and in education, culture and public health success has also been made in no small measure.

The Zambian government and people are strengthening the nation's defence capabilities to counter the aggressive machinations of the racists of South Africa and South Rhodesia. And they are reliably safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the country, smashing the enemy's repeated military provocative manoeuvres.

All the successes of the Zambian people owe to the proud struggle they have waged under the leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

In the spirit of successfully having fulfilled the first national economic development plan, the Zambian people have risen as one man in the struggle to successfully carry out the second national economic development plan (1972-1976).

A more brilliant victory is in store for the valiant Zambian people who are marching forward vigorously under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Chin Bang Hun

Matulira Copper Mine in Zambia

Southern Yemen: 10th Anniversary of Start of Armed Struggle

The tenth anniversary of start of the armed struggle by the Southern Yemeni patriots falls on October 14. The Southern Yemeni patriots and people brought an end to the 129-year colonial rule of the British imperialists through 4-year anti-British armed struggle, won the independence of the country on November 30, 1967 and proclaimed a republic.

Since independence the Southern Yemeni people have achieved the proud successes in the struggle for the construction of the national economy and national culture and the strengthening of defence capacities under the slogan: "Let us safeguard the revolution and build a new society by relying on ourselves." Particularly, the people of the Democratic Yemen have scored the great successes in all political, economic and cultural fields under the correct leadership of Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, their leader, and the National Front since inauguration of the new administration in June 1969.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen replaced the British colonialists and pro-British elements with the revolutionary fighters and the cadres of worker-peasant origin in the state and economic organs and army. As a result, the country has grown stronger politically.

The government and people nationalized the trade, banks, factories and enterprises owned by the foreign monopolies and have newly erected many factories and enterprises, thereby building the bases for independent development of the national economy.

In countryside, the land reform was vigorously pushed ahead and the diversified farming and collectivization of the rural economy were accelerated. Consequently, the agricultural production has increased year by year.

The great successes have been achieved in education, culture and public health service, too.

Today the people of the Democratic Yemen are displaying patriotic devotion to accomplish the tasks of the national democratic revolution set forth by the Fifth Congress of the National Front and are energetically waging the struggle to successfully carry out the Three-Year Plan (1971-1973).

The government and people of the Democratic Yemen firmly stand on the side of the Arab people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, Zionists. They are developing the relations with the socialist countries.

Our people warmly congratulate the people of Democratic Yemen on the great successes and express firm solidarity with their struggle.

The active support of the Democratic Yemeni people to the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country greatly encourages us Korean people.

The Korean people hold dear the friendship and solidarity with the Democratic Yemeni people and will go hand in hand with them in the anti-imperialist common struggle and the struggle for winning the common cause.

Han Dok Yon

"Newsweek" Exposes True Colours of South Korean CIA

The October 9 issue of the Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun** carried the full text of "South Korea's Sordid Spooks", a travelogue written by Bernard Krisher, chief of the Tokyo branch of the U.S. journal **Newsweek** exposing the true colours of the south Korean CIA, according to a report from Tokyo.

Follows the full text of the travelogue:

Eight weeks ago, south Korean opposition leader-in-exile Kim Dae Jung was snatched from a Tokyo hotel, blindfolded and beaten, and spirited back to (south) Korea where he has been under virtual house arrest ever since (**Newsweek**, Aug. 20). His kidnapers have never been caught, but they are widely believed to have been members of the powerful and dreaded (south) Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Last week Newsweek's Bernard Krisher visited Seoul to take a close look at the wide-ranging and still largely secret activities of KCIA.

Below his report:

Wherever I went in south Korea, the long arm of the KCIA shadowed me. Ubiquitous plain-clothes men armed with walkie-talkies (and invariably wearing spit-polished shoes) waited at hotel elevators for me. They trailed me to breakfast, to hotel shops, even to the office of Kim Chong Pil. Throughout my stay, I received sporadic mysterious phone calls. Koreans I had known for years suddenly canceled interviews, old friends took back dinner invitations. In short, the KCIA could not have exhibited more dramatically the suffocating atmosphere its agents have created in south Korea. To visitors like me, such surveillance and interference is annoying, sometimes even ludicrous, but for Koreans themselves, day-to-day life under the powerful and arrogant KCIA can be downright terrifying. Its powers are enormous. It's a combination of CIA, FBI and MAFIA, says one local resident, and its tentacles extend into all corners of Korean life, the agency regularly blackmails businessmen, rigs student elections, turns churchmen against each other, strong-arms politicians and tells journalists what to print. Its agents are ensconced in banks, labor unions, corporations, the military and every ministry of the south Korean government, most student leaders are now on the KCIA payroll, and in the countryside, Koreans say that one person in ten is a police informer. Indeed, so pervasive is the KCIA that Koreans now talk politics only in hushed tones, and it is common practice to warn their children that if they misbehave they'll be sent to Namsan (south mountain), the KCIA's notorious Seoul headquarters. All this serves to keep an insecure dictator—Pak Jung Hi—in power.

Originally modeled (and named) after the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the Korean CIA was set up in 1961 as an anti-communist intelligence operation. But as the Pak regime became increasingly powerful and increasingly unsure of its public support, the agency monstrously expanded.

Today, with financial interests in hotels and casinos to help pay for its 50,000 agents around the world, the KCIA's eight bureaus are responsible for everything from harassing non-communist intellectuals to watching all airport arrivals and departures.

It has also enlarged its international activities abroad and is pressuring Koreans overseas and occasionally "lifting" Pak's critics, like Kim, back to Korea for "trial". Indeed, perhaps its most notorious operation was the abduction of 17 allegedly anti-Pak Koreans from (West) Germany in 1967—a feat accomplished through a series of lies, threats and tricks. (One hapless victim, a student, was lured home with a tale that he was to receive a prize from the President and arrived at Seoul airport bearing a gift he had bought for Pak. It was confiscated before he was hauled off to jail.)

The head of this oriental James bond setup is an austere, 48-year-old retired general named Li Hu Rak. Ruthlessly devoted to Pak, Li is rightfully considered the No. 2 man in south Korea. And, in fact, his agency is now the chief instrument of government for the President, who in the last year has eliminated almost all other Korean institutions as sources of power including the national assembly, the cabinet, courts, universities and political parties.

To get what it wants, the KCIA employs everything from providing free sex to easy loans. When it fails to get its way, it simply arrests and tortures suspects. Usually, the agency starts its manoeuvres by offering a bribe, moving on to "persuasion" over tea in a comfortable hotel if the subject is argumentative. Those who resist these blandishments may be dragged from their homes in the middle of the night and taken to a "hotel" in the Sobingo section of Seoul. There they are stripped, put into oversize, blood-stained fatigues, interrogated endlessly and tortured with lighted cigarettes. "A favorite KCIA torture," says one Korean, "is a form of Genghis Khan cooking. They hang you upside down and run a flame on you from below, until you promise anything." Even the Catholic archbishop of Seoul, Cardinal Kim Su Han, is known to be on the KCIA blacklist. His Christmas sermon on radio last year, containing critical comments on the regime, was cut off the air in mid-sentence. "There's no religious persecution here in the conventional sense," the Cardinal told me, "but if you practice a living faith, if you fight for justice, then you are arrested. That's religious persecution, isn't it?" he asked rhetorically.

Some of the dedicated and competent agents within the KCIA admit privately that the "thug" side of the agency's activity shames them.

Panamanian People's Struggle for Defence of Sovereignty

The Panamanian people vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists for their illegal occupation and colonial rule over the canal zone, with the firm determination to "maintain independence forever and never to yield."

They strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops immediately withdraw from their country.

In October 1971, 150,000 citizens of Panama unfolded the anti-U.S. struggle to restore the canal. Since then the people of this country have waged every year the strong anti-U.S. struggle in memory of the brutal massacre of the Panamanian people in the canal zone by the U.S. imperialists on January 9, 1964.

The Panamanian government put an end to the shackling "agreement" on the presence of the "peace corps", the scouts of U.S. imperialism for aggression, in Panama, put them out of the country after the eight-year presence and resolutely scrapped the shackling "agreement on defense base" and "agreement on civil aviation" concluded with the U.S. imperialists.

In May 1971 the government confiscated the "Katiba sugar cane plantation" and 22 others owned by U.S. imperialism. It declared its territorial waters within the 200-mile limit and firmly defends it like a number of other Latin-American countries.

The Panamanians are striving to develop the country's economy.

In order to meet the increasing demand for power they expanded the generating capacity of the existing power plants and are energetically pushing forward the construction of large water power stations. The working people of this country have already built a hydropower station with the annual generating capacity of 27,000 kw in the Rayezada district.

The people are working hard to increase agricultural production, the basis of the country's economy, by reclaiming swampy and forestal areas. During the recent two years the peasants in Benuza district confiscated a large tract of land owned by big landlords and laid out three farms to do faming collectively.

In this way the appearance of the country has been gradually changed. All the successes are the fine fruits the Panamanian people gained in their struggle against the aggression, plunder, tyranny and interference of the U.S.-led foreign imperialists.

The Panamanian people will certainly win greater success in the struggle to firmly safeguard the sovereignty of the country and build a new society, rich and strong.

Han Chol

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of October 6 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation is led by Kozo Sasaki, former Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Representatives.

☆ A delegation of young activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kenji Moriyama, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Director of its Youth and Children's Affairs Department and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the League of Socialist Youth of Japan, arrived here on the afternoon of the 6th by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

☆ A Cuban architects delegation arrived here on the 5th by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Architects Union.

☆ A delegation of **Renmin Ribao** of China headed by Lu Ying, leading member of this newspaper office, arrived here on the 9th by plane at the invitation of **Rodong Sinmun.**

☆ A delegation of the Social Democratic Youth Union of Denmark led by Nils Eneboldsen, Member of the Political Committee, Member of the Executive Committee, and Member of the Foreign Policy Committee, of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Youth Union of Denmark, arrived in Pyongyang on the 9th by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

☆ A delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth headed by Juraj Varholik, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth, arrived here on the 9th by air at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The delegation included Ing. Jan Husak, Permanent Member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth and Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Students Association.

☆ A Hungarian women's delegation headed by Makoldi Mihalyne, Vice-Chairman of the National Women's Council of Hungary, arrived here on the 9th by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

☆ The football team of the "Dimitrovgrad" Sports Friendship Association of Bulgaria led by Shishkov Khristo Khristov, Chairman of the Dimitrovgrad City Soviet of Bulgaria, arrived in Pyongyang on the 9th by air for a visit to our country under the plan for exchange of sports teams between Korea and Bulgaria.

☆ A delegation of Cuban journalists headed by Ignacio Rodriguez, Secretary of Las Villas Province of the Cuban Journalists Union, arrived here on the 9th by plane at the invitation of the Korean Journalists Union.

☆ A delegation of history teachers of the German Democratic Republic headed by Dr. and Prof. Fritz Gouner, Deputy Dean of the Oriental Department of the Humboldt University, arrived in Pyongyang on the 9th by plane at the invitation of Kim Il Sung University.

U.S. Imperialists' War Machinations under the Cloak of "Peace"

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States is carrying on aggressive and interventionist activities in many parts of the world under the signboard of 'peace' and trying to maintain its colonial domination by suppressing small nations by force while improving its relations with big ones." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", Eng. ed., p. 6.)

Today the U.S. imperialists are advertising under the ostentatious signboard of "peace" to make it appear that some sorts of "changes" have taken place in their aggressive policy.

But this is a trickery aiming at covering up their aggressive nature.

U.S. imperialism has been dealt heavy blows by the world revolutionary forces including socialism and national liberation movements, and contradictions have become acuter within itself. As a result, it is now sinking deeper into quagmire of ruin.

In order to find a way out the U.S. imperialists still more persist in the double-dealing tactics.

This is eloquently proved by the fact that the U.S. imperialists are now steeped in vicious aggression and intervention in all parts of the world.

They are cunningly machinating to ignite another war in Asia.

No sooner had they signed the Viet Nam Armistice Agreement due to their irretrievable military defeat and the pressure of the world people than they instigated the Saigon puppet clique to carry on operations throughout South Viet Nam. What is more, they are supplying the puppets of Cambodia with weapons to help them continue the war.

It was not long ago that the U.S. imperialists made public their intention more than once to gradually withdraw their aggressive armed forces from Asia in the interest of "peace". But these days they are openly prattling that they have no plan to "reduce" their aggressive armed forces in that region. They have withdrawn their aggressor troops from Viet Nam and transferred them to Thailand, Okinawa and other parts of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists not only maintain the 7th Fleet in Asian waters but have newly organized the 3rd Fleet composed of about one hundred ships, a fleet which will be "responsible for U.S. naval operation" in the Pacific Ocean. Moreover, they are building new large-scale bases in the service of ground, naval and air forces plus nuclear bases in Micronesia in an attempt to attack Asian countries.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are supplying nuclear weapons to the Japanese militarists in an undisguised manoeuvre to make them a "shock force" in the Asian aggression. Recently, they are moving their aggressive armed forces from Thailand and several aircraft carriers including "Midway" from the mainland of the United States to concentrate all of them on Japan.

The recent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are even more aggravating the situation in our country.

Pretending to want "peace" in Korea and support the north-south dialogue and negotiation, they, indeed, are frantically trying to trigger off a new war in Korea.

Far from withdrawing their aggressive armed forces from south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up in real earnest the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army.

Further, they have brought the bellicose elements in south Korea and the Japanese militarists to team up with each other in military affairs and even established the "system of airlift operation" under which huge armed forces are to be hurled into a war in Korea from Japan and America in case it breaks out.

Recently, the U.S. imperialists have moved the 1st Brigade and 72nd Armoured Regiment of their army and other big aggressive forces plus heavy equipment closer to the Military Demarcation Line and even staged a war exercise under the name of the "exercise for test of combat readiness".

Nor is this all. They are hell-bent for incessant war manoeuvres in Africa, Middle East and Latin America, too.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists the pro-American reactionary military have overthrown the legitimate Allende government and rigged up a fascist pro-American reactionary regime, massacring the people of Chile.

The U.S. imperialists are keying up tension in Middle East to the highest pitch.

They have supplied the Zionists with arms and made them open aggressive war against Egypt and Syria.

While clamouring about "peace", the U.S. imperialists are committing genocide and plunder without hesitation and viciously manoeuvring to unleash war, as seen above.

"Peace" much vaunted of by the successive ruling circles of U.S. imperialism means, without exception, a hypocritical and stereotyped trickery. Still worse, the so-called "peace strategy" on Nixon's lips is unprecedented in its ferocity and craftiness.

With no trickery and vicious machinations for aggression and war, however, can the U.S. imperialists save themselves from their impending doom.

The longer they engineer war manoeuvres under the cloak of "peace", the more difficult situation they will face with their vulnerability brought to fuller light.

Kim Dong Ok

Newly-independent Countries Advance

New-born countries, freed from the yoke of imperialist colonial rule, have made considerable achievements in education through much effort.

In Algeria

In the past one decade following the independence the number of pupils of primary schools trebled, reaching 2 millions, and that of middle school students increased tenfold, according to a report.

Teachers of schools of all levels number 71,400 and primary schools are being established in every rural village.

In Iraq

After the victory of the revolution the number of primary schools increased from 4,822 to 6,454 and middle schools from 605 to 1,032. There are universities and colleges in Bagdad and other big cities, with 55,000 students.

In Syria

In the Syrian Arab Republic, a report from Damascus says, 500,000 of children and youth are studying at primary, middle and vocational schools.

And the government adopted a decision to expand schools and increase the number of teachers in order to train national cadres.

Many teachers training centres are established.

In Burundi

Burundi attaches great importance to the development of education.

According to a report, the government appropriated 25 per cent of this year's budget for education, and other measures are also taken for its development.

The students number 200,000.

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